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Political Pressure to Cut Arms Building in NATO Countries

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Although Belgium has disavowed any intention of unilaterally withdrawing its troops from West Germany, political pressures are welling up in NATO nations for quick deep cuts in Western military programs, U.S. and European officials said Sunday.

While acknowledging that sweeping changes in NATO's armed forces are inevitable in the wake of retreating Soviet power, the officials said the Bush administration and major West European governments were opposed to seeing drastic Western disarmament start before a new geopolitical *landscape solidifies in Eastern Europe* and the Soviet Union.

But they also acknowledged mounting concern among North Atlantic Treaty Organization governments that West Germany *might soon press for a scaled-down* allied military presence there to help clear the way for unification with East Germany.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, was *quoted Sunday as saying that* a united Germany could not belong to NATO — rejecting President George Bush's *view that East Germany*, if united with West Germany, would become part of NATO.

Mr. Genscher said that "anyone who wants to extend NATO to the Oder and Neisse rivers," on East *Germany's border with Poland*, "is slamming shut the door for a united Germany."

In an interview with the newspaper Bild am Sonntag, he added that West Germany intended to remain *in NATO, without further clarification*.

Other German officials have said that a unified Germany would cooperate with both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, but with only token forces — a plan that would be a face-saving formula for the Soviet Union if it were forced to acquiesce in German unification.

Apparently in a bid to capitalize on Western eagerness for arms cuts, the Soviet Union proposed over the weekend removing all its forces from Europe in five years if NATO nations brought home all their troops — an offer characterized by Western officials as a bid to get Western concessions to offset the Soviet force withdrawals demanded by newly independent *East European governments*.

"We're trying to hold the line until we complete a treaty with the *Soviet Union this year that locks in* their big armaments reductions," a U.S. official said, "but some Western politicians are apparently trying to give back everything that we are about to get" in the East-West negotiations in Vienna to cut conventional forces in Europe.

Fueling NATO fears of a Western disarmament race, press reports have predicted that the United States will announce the closure of some U.S. bases in Europe and the withdrawal of some U.S. troops when Defense Secretary Dick Cheney presents the U.S. military budget on Monday.

The newspaper Welt am Sonntag said Sunday that the Pentagon intended to cut 15,000 of the 230,000 U.S. troops in West Germany. The Bush administration told Congress last year that it would withdraw U.S. forces assigned to the missiles eliminated under the Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty.

A U.S. official insisted that any cutbacks in Western Europe would be "not unilateral and tied to mutual, verifiable cuts" set in the East-West treaty expected this year.

What an official called "NATO's taboo" on challenging the timing of disarmament was shattered by the disclosure last week by the Belgian *defense minister*, Guy Coeme, that Belgium was making plans for the withdrawal of its forces with NATO in West Germany.

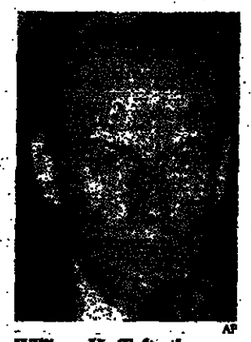
Mr. Coeme said NATO's military spending plans were "absurd" when Soviet troops were set to leave Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and Belgian officials said his estimates of possible Belgian savings appeared to assume that the forces to be brought home would be demobilized.

Under pressure from other NATO governments, the Belgian prime minister, Wilfried Martens, said after a cabinet meeting last week that Mr. Coeme, who was visiting Moscow, had referred only to contingency plans about troop withdrawals after an East-West treaty.

U.S. and NATO officials publicly accepted this view, which temporarily at least restored a united front in the alliance.

But Belgian officials, speaking privately from Brussels, said Mr. Coeme and other influential Socialist cabinet ministers had sought to position Belgium to withdraw soon because they saw NATO strategy buckling under political pressure.

MONDAY Q&A



AP

William H. Taft, the new U.S. delegate to NATO, assesses the future of the Western alliance. - Page 2.

Adrian Popescu/Reuters

Supporters of Romania's National Salvation Front struggling with opponents atop a tank Sunday during a demonstration in Bucharest.

Parties Clash in Romania

Opposition Chiefs Invited by Iliescu To a 'Dialogue'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BUCHAREST — Romania's provisional president, Ion Iliescu, addressing tens of thousands of demonstrators surrounding the headquarters of the governing National Salvation Front, called Sunday for talks with the opposition.

He invited leaders of opposition parties to join a "dialogue" with the Front after demonstrators broke through a police cordon and massed around the Front's headquarters to demand the resignation of the provisional government.

They booed and hissed when Mr. Iliescu, chairman of the Front, asked them to leave Victory Square in front of the headquarters, and seemed unmoved when he said: "We are not hungry for power and we don't want to impose ourselves by force."

But the demonstrators called for the Front, which took power on Dec. 22 when Nicolae Ceausescu was deposed, to step down in favor of a coalition open to all parties. Mr. Ceausescu and his wife were tried and executed by the Front on Dec. 25.

"Democracy now, not in 20 years," demonstrators chanted. Some called for the resignation of a Front committeeman, Silviu Brucan, calling him a "Stalinist."

The rally was called by three opposition parties, the Peasant Party, the Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party, in defiance of a ban on public demonstrations issued by the Front on Thursday.

Mr. Iliescu told the demonstrators, who carried banners reading "Don't Steal Our Revolution" and "Elections Without the Front," that the elections, due to be held in May, would decide the composition of the next government. The Front said last week it would field a slate of candidates in the election, and that decision has caused wide protest.

"We have invited all parties to open next Thursday an open political dialogue," Mr. Iliescu said. "We do not wish to take the path of adventure and provocation. We want to keep the door open for cooperation, so that all honest forces can unite in the struggle for progress."

In the demonstration, the largest *in Romania since the revolution*, more than 15,000 people crowded into Victory Square to demand the *resignation of the government*.

Thousands of protesters broke through a line of armed soldiers, rushing to the doors of the headquarters of the executive body of the Front.

For most of the day the emotional crowd was split two-to-one against the Front.

But after appeals on the state television and radio, columns of Front sympathizers converged on the square. "Those who support the National Salvation Front, the revolution and democracy should come *now to Victory Square*," the appeal said.

Leading opposition parties, saying *they wanted to avoid civil war*,

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A Kohl Foe Scores Big Victory

Lafontaine Seems Sure to Lead the Left in National Vote

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Oskar Lafontaine, the brash, quick-witted premier of Saarland state, scored a convincing victory in state elections on Sunday, which virtually ensured that he will be named the Social Democratic challenger to Chancellor Helmut Kohl in national elections in December.

Mr. Lafontaine, 46, was re-elected premier with 54.4 percent of the popular vote, an increase of 5.2 percent over his previous showing, according to final results. His victory had been certain in the small state, which has about 850,000 registered voters. But the balloting was viewed as something of a referendum on his national candidacy.

The Social Democratic leadership had made no secret of its intention to nominate Mr. Lafontaine for the national race, but a final decision depended on a good showing in Saarland. After his victory, the premier said he would be traveling to Bonn on Monday, implying that the decision would be announced there.

The Saarland election kicked off a year that is most likely to be among the most momentous in post-war German history. Both Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Kohl have made clear that German reunification will be the central issue.

Moreover, the tumultuous developments in East Germany have increasingly intertwined the politics of both Germanys. The May 6 elections in East Germany are certain to have a major impact on the campaign in West Germany.

With the East German Communist Party rapidly losing ground and German unity looming ever larger as a popular goal, the new political forces have begun drawing closer to West German politicians.

Probably the most successful of the new parties is the East German Social Democratic Party, which has already established formal relations with the West German Social Democrats and is campaigning on the notion that Social Democratic governments in the two Germanys would be the most effective and orderly path to unity.

The West German Social Democrats had selected Mr. Lafontaine in part through the process of elimination. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the party chairman, had assumed the leadership on the understanding that he would step aside for a more charismatic candidate, and the only other possibility, Johannes

See GERMANS, Page 5

East Germans Form Coalition, Advance Vote

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — The East German government and opposition leaders agreed Sunday to advance the country's first free elections by nearly two months to March 18 and to form a caretaker non-Communist coalition until then.

Earlier, the country's Communist leader, Gregor Gysi, said that a nonaffiliated coalition was a feasible idea for preventing political chaos before free elections.

"This is a workable idea," said the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party, referring a coalition suspending party allegiances until the elections.

Mr. Gysi spoke during talks between the Communist-led

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A Soviet Withdrawal Offer

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — The Soviet Union is willing to withdraw airborne troops from Eastern Europe within five years if all U.S. and allied foreign troops are removed from Western Europe within the same period under an international agreement, according to a senior Soviet official.

The proposal by the official, Oleg A. Grinevsky, Moscow's chief negotiator on conventional force reductions, goes further than any previous Soviet offer on troops and would essentially scrap a major feature of Kremlin military policy for the last 45 years.

By raising the possibility of a complete East-West troop withdrawal by 1995, the Soviet negotiator appeared to be seeking to fend off demands by at least three East European countries for a unilateral withdrawal of Soviet troops from their territory within one to two years, possibly before a new conventional arms treaty can be fully put into effect.

Moscow is ready for all Soviet troops "to leave Eastern Europe by 1995 — in the second stage of the negotiations on reductions in conventional forces — if NATO withdraws its stationed troops in Europe," Mr. Grinevsky said in an interview at the Soviet Embassy in Vienna.

His proposal is intended to bring the issue of troop cuts back to the East-West negotiating forum, which has been virtually eclipsed by calls from Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Polish leaders for a swifter and more extensive Soviet withdrawal than required in current proposals by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact.

By linking the presence of troops on both sides and making the deal conditional on unlikely consent by the West to remove its own foreign troops, the proposal appeared calculated to block the forced elimination of Moscow's military presence in the region by newly emboldened governments resentful of their postwar occupation.

Mr. Grinevsky said the Hungarian and Czechoslovak demands had created "a very delicate situa-

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U.S. Aide Sees 'Incremental' Progress on Deficit

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The director of the Office of Management and Budget, Richard G. Darman, said Sunday that he was still interested in reaching a "large-scale compromise" with Congress on the U.S. budget deficit, but he acknowledged that the odds were against such a development this year.

The White House and Congress will probably make progress on the deficit only "incrementally" in 1990, as has happened in other recent years, he said.

Mr. Darman made the comments in a television interview as the annual budget battle was about to get under way, with the issuing on Monday of President George Bush's budget proposal for the fiscal year 1991.

The budget director's remarks are likely to dampen the already-low expectations about the prospects for major deficit reduction in coming months.

Mr. Bush's budget proposal for fiscal 1991 will project a deficit of $63.1 billion, with revenues of *$1.17 trillion and spending of $1.23* trillion. By law, Mr. Bush has to submit a 1991 budget with a deficit no bigger than $64 billion for the 1991 fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1.

Mr. Bush's proposal calls for heavier cuts in domestic spending than in military spending to shrink the deficit to the mandated level.

Many financial analysts and government officials have been expressing doubt for some time that a sizable deficit-reduction plan could be enacted in 1990, because in an election year, politicians shrink even more than usual from cutting spending or raising taxes.

But Mr. Darman's prognosis is especially significant because he *has long held out the hope that* Republicans and Democrats would be able to join in a "grand compromise," in which both parties could join in taking the credit and the blame for the measures necessary to achieve long-term deficit reduction.

"I think it would be sensible, if we could do it, to have a large scale compromise," Mr. Darman said. "I think it's better to get a big, comprehensive, intellectually coherent, economically sensible package, rather than do this in bits and pieces."

Asked whether the administration would accept an increase in revenues as part of such a pact, Mr. Darman said only that it was not "relevant or necessary to have revenues as part of the package."

"I think a comprehensive pack-

See BUDGET, Page 5

Kiosk

Swedish Banks Face Strike

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The entire Swedish banking system faces paralysis Monday after the bank employees union rejected on Sunday a pay offer from employers and said it would go ahead with a strike. The move could halt trading in stock, bond and currency markets. (Page 7)

General News

The Soviet Army said life was returning to normal in Azerbaijan and Armenia. Page 3.

Business/Finance

The World Bank is poised to resume lending money to China. Page 7.

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Barry Sweets/The Associated Press

EDBERG QUITS OPEN FINAL — A trainer's courtside massage was not enough to keep Stefan Edberg in the Australian Open tennis final. He withdrew in the third set with a strained stomach muscle. Ivan Lendl took the title. Page 13.

In the Spotlight, the Bank of Japan Looks Inward

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Volatile stock and bond markets this year have quickly pushed the Bank of Japan into a leadership position among world monetary authorities at the very moment its policy concerns are turning sharply inward, observers said over the weekend.

The bank's increasing prominence reflects the renewed importance of coordinated interest-rate management. But a preoccupation with domestic issues has effectively ended the international posture the bank *maintained* through much of the 1980s, economists, central bank officials and portfolio investors said.

Equally ironic, this global influence also coincides with the bank's reduced ability to direct Tokyo's increasingly deregulated markets.

Japan's new role in world markets was apparent from the moment stocks began to drop steeply earlier this month. Unlike other recent periods of volatility, during which Tokyo acted to end downward spirals, stock prices here led the way on Jan. 12, when the Nikkei average began a slide that has left it almost 6 percent below its 1989 peak.

In effect, Tokyo's fragility first signaled *what has since* become increasingly clear in other markets and among central bankers around the world: Japan now faces choices it had avoided for much of the 1980s, and these are a prime factor in determining the future direction of inflation, growth and market movements both here and abroad.

This has been saliently underscored since Yasushi Mieno, who was named the Bank of Japan's governor last month, began to redirect policy within the central bank. Unlike his predecessor, Satoshi Sumita, who favored a high degree of cooperation among central banks, Mr. Mieno has had career-long preoccupation with domestic affairs. That has been evident from the first, particularly in his strong stance against inflation.

"The Japanese authorities are now being forced to make trade-offs between domestic and international issues for the first time in five years," said Marshall Auerback, an in-

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McDonaldizing Moscow: The 'Beeg Mek' Attack

By Bill Keller
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In the dingy gray of a Moscow winter morning, the new McDonald's *restaurant is an otherworldly presence*, huge and sleek and lighting up Pushkin Square with a red and yellow Technicolor glow.

When *this ultimate icon of Americana* opens to the ruble-paying masses on Wednesday, it will represent not just an *architectural curiosity, but a triumph of capitalist determination*.

Already the missionaries of the fast-food chain have taught farmers in this potato-addicted country how to grow potatoes.

They have drilled hundreds of Soviet teenagers in habits of unrelenting cheer and fanatic cleanliness that contradict every dour instinct of Soviet service personnel.

This week, they will teach queue-weary customers how to stand in line — not snaked along the counter Soviet-style, but in separate columns at 27 cash registers — and what to do with a tray of unfamiliar food in futuristic wrappings.

"We're going to McDonaldize them," said a company executive last week, summing up the company's cultural conquest.

Strangest of all, the company promises to do something few foreign ventures have achieved: make an enormous amount of money serving Soviet consumers.

For all the fanfare surrounding the hospitable business climate created by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, most foreign companies never get their projects beyond the optimistic handshake.

Richard N. Dean, a joint-venture specialist who *heads the Moscow law office of the* Coudert Brothers law firm, estimates that of the 1,400 joint venture agreements Moscow has signed with Western firms, fewer than 50 are actually operating, and perhaps 100 have much prospect of ever extracting a profit.

Most entrepreneurs never overcome the most daunting hurdle of selling in the Soviet Union: what to do with masses of rubles, which are worthless on the world market and increasingly have little purchasing power here.

The few companies that succeed usually do so by catering to tourists toting foreign currency, or by turning Soviet raw materials into something exportable to the West.

The McDonald's *venture employs* a number of gimmicks to enhance foreign currency earnings, but the company says its real target *is the hungry 290-million-customer Soviet* market.

"We've made a $50 million investment," said George A. Cohon, chairman of McDonald's Restaurants of Canada Ltd., who has nursed the project along since he first broached the idea to Soviet officials during the 1976 Montreal Olympics. "We've made a decision to come in for the long haul."

The company's first Moscow store will be the largest McDonald's in the world, geared to serve 15,000 or more customers a day, for rubles only.

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The prices are high for customers raised on subsidized food — a "beeg mek," french fries, and cola will run about five rubles, half a day's wage for the average Soviet worker — but no one doubts attendance will smash company records.

The store is centrally situated on what may be the city's most desirable piece of commercial real estate, convenient to a huge movie theater and favored turf for *glasnost*-era political demonstrations.

And Soviet television viewers have been tantalized for months by reports of the venture, often including awed reportage on the McDonald's work ethic, the McDonald's quality control system, the economics of a McDonald's meal.

Since the construction fence came down, passers-by pause to gawk at the pristine glass, dazzling fluorescent lights and molded plastics put up by Yugoslav workers.

"The design is so beautiful," said Katarina Klopichova, a 17-year-old economics student, one of the fresh-faced Muscovites selected from 27,000 applicants to bestow burgers and cheer upon the oppressed Moscow consumer.

She speaks of her workplace as if it were

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Rudi Blaha/The Associated Press

A manager of the new McDonald's restaurant in Moscow showing staff how to package a meal.

U.S. Aide on NATO's Changing Role in Europe

William H. Taft 4th is the new U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after serving as deputy defense secretary in the Reagan administration and then as acting Pentagon chief for two months under President George Bush. He talked with to Joseph Fitchett of the International Herald Tribune about NATO's future amid the dramatic changes affecting the Soviet Union's role in Europe.

Q. As the Warsaw Pact withers, will NATO follow suit?

A. I see a continuing role for NATO. It's voluntary and the instrument that keeps the U.S. involved in Europe's security and stability. Our military role may become easier as the Soviet threat declines, but the overall task is never done. We'll have to see what becomes of the Warsaw Pact when Eastern European countries have democratically elected, legitimate governments — a process I hope will make great strides this year. In theory, there's no objection to those governments' having an organization for their security that would no longer be confrontational toward the West.

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Q. Would it jeopardize an East-West agreement in Vienna on cutting conventional forces if Warsaw Pact nations insist on Soviet troop withdrawals?

A. There is nothing inconsistent between NATO's proposals and the departure of Soviet troops from Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The Soviet withdrawals from those two countries combined would amount to less than half the total Soviet reduction required by the treaty.

Q. Suppose East Germany wanted its Soviet garrisons reduced, so the total Soviet force in Europe fell below the 275,000-man levels set for both the Soviet Union and the United States in the Vienna negotiations. Would that create pressure for deeper U.S. cuts?

A. I think a significant reduction in Soviet troops — and we are talking now beyond this year and probably beyond next year — would permit extra reductions on the Western side. The United States would share in these. But so would others.

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Q. Should NATO change its proposals in Vienna to keep up in arms-control process with the decline in Soviet power in Eastern Europe?

A. No. It's true that arms control has to move fast to keep pace with political developments, especially in Eastern Europe, so we need to concentrate on wrapping up the Vienna treaty that seems within reach. It is critical to get that agreement this year. Let me emphasize that it is not just the reductions. The treaty offers a whole package of verification and other monitoring measures that will be very useful in maintaining stability.

Q. Is there a role for NATO in verifying the treaty?

A. We are expecting an agreement among the allies that there will be within NATO a focal point for verification information, to help each country efficiently reach its own conclusions about whether the treaty is being complied with. But responsibilities are undertaken nationally.

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Q. Some Europeans seem unhappy about the "cascading" armaments among allied forces when a treaty goes into effect.

A. The concept of "cascading" means that modern equipment in NATO forces will be transferred to less-well equipped allies in Europe, who will then destroy their older equipment so that the West complies with the overall treaty ceilings. The European allies are equipped with a range of arms: modern, obsolete and in-between.

It would sensible to get rid of the obsolete items first, since this equipment has to be destroyed, not just put somewhere else. We expect the Warsaw Pact to apply its reductions first to older equipment and thus end up with a more modern force. I think there is general agreement in the alliance that we should do the same.

Many NATO countries are spending money trying to modernize their forces, and these efforts would be assisted by receiving modern equipment that would otherwise have to be destroyed. To a degree, it will certainly have some effect [in blocking new purchases by some countries like Turkey and Portugal] and reduce the demand for new modern equipment by simply making available existing modern equipment. I don't think that it's a reason not to obtain modern equipment at the cheapest possible price.

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Q. What is the mood in Congress about the U.S. role in Europe?

A. I think there's fundamental support for the Atlantic alliance and the idea that the U.S. must continue to play a role in the security issues that play themselves out in the European Continent. There's also concern about the deficit and the hope is that the cuts in the defense budget can help.

There's also a feeling among many in the Congress that Europeans could contribute more to the cost of their own defense. So if there is to be any reduction in the total of the alliance's defense, the U.S., which has been contributing more than its share, should be first in line for the reductions. Many Europeans agree on this.

In other words, Congress is saying that the U.S. remains committed to the Atlantic alliance, but at a lower level.

MONDAY Q&A

Hostages No Longer Preoccupy Iran, Official Says

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — A senior Iranian government official says that the prospect of freeing American hostages held in Lebanon is no longer a matter that preoccupies Iranian leaders.

The official, who is touring several European capitals, said in two recent conversations that the government of Iran's president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, had no plans for improving ties with the United States.

He said a majority of Iranian leaders were far more interested in building strong economic and political ties to countries in Western Europe, which he said would "dominate the decade of the '90s."

"There is a profound conviction among senior members of the clergy and senior technocrats in Iran that maybe our generation will not see better ties with the United States," the official said.

"The general feeling is that we do not need them," he said. "As far as our technological and industrial needs in the years to come are concerned, we are confident we can do very well cooperating with Western Europe."

Discussing the situation in the Gulf, the conflict in Soviet Azerbaijan and the internal power struggle in Iran, the official, in two long conversations, made these points:

• Iran is convinced that the situation in Azerbaijan has slipped out of Moscow's control and can never return to what it was unless the government of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev is replaced "with a Stalinist-like regime" that rules with an iron fist, an unlikely possibility in Iran's view.

The official said that Iran would not interfere in the Soviet republic, but that it "is now possible to think of open borders and industrial cooperation with Azerbaijan."

• Mr. Rafsanjani is firmly in control of the government and is carrying out a program of economic and political liberalization with the full cooperation of a majority of the Iranian parliament.

He described militant radicals like former Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, also a member of parliament, as "paper tigers basically useful in feeding the fantasies of the Western media."

• Iran has made great strides in accumulating credits and indirect loans from Western Europe

These hard-currency loans, quietly extended by most Western European nations, are being used to reconstruct the Iranian economy and its industrial infrastructure.

The official said that after many false starts in trying to improve ties with the United States over the past decade, the issue had been relegated to neglect.

"You don't hear anyone in the top leadership saying anything about hostages anymore or better ties with the United States," he said.

London Paper Says the Hostages Are Well

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Sunday Correspondent newspaper, quoting unidentified senior, pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim sources, reported Sunday that Western hostages held in Lebanon were alive.

The report said sources in Hezbollah, a Shiite fundamentalist faction, had confirmed that the hostages, numbering 17 according to the newspaper's information, are "fit and well."

The newspaper reported the hostages are kept in small groups and moved regularly from one safe house to another in West Beirut's suburbs.

The front-page story quoted a conversation heard by a London-based reporter, Hala Jaber, at a wake she attended recently in Beirut of a Hezbollah member killed in southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese-born journalist said she heard a well-known Hezbollah member tell her unidentified contact he had guarded hostages John McCarthy and Thomas P. Sutherland in the basement of a house in the southern suburbs of West Beirut. The paper quoted the Hezbollah member as saying the guards had instructions to keep the hostages healthy.

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Communists Form a New Leftist Party In Warsaw

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Leaders of Poland's Communist Party Sunday voted to reconstitute themselves as a new Social Democratic Party, as a large group of reformists broke off to form a competing left-of-center party.

More than 100 reformers said they were breaking away from the new party because, in their view, it retained too many ties to the nation's discredited Communist Party.

Delegates at the founding meeting of the new Social Democratic Party said they hoped it would be more successful at winning popular support than the Communist Party, which polls say would receive less than 5 percent of the vote if elections were held now.

The delegates formed the new party on a weekend that saw 1,600 of them gathered at the Soviet-built Palace of Culture to dissolve the Polish United Workers Party, which had ruled Poland for 45 years.

The architects of the new Social Democratic Party were seeking to position it so that it would be a responsible left-of-center alternative, similar to the socialist or social democratic parties of Western Europe.

The party's draft platform attacks the evils of unbridled capitalism and calls for a strong social safety net and equal educations and health care regardless of the family's income. The party was gearing its program to attract those people who would be hurt by the unemployment and high prices resulting from the Solidarity-led government's crash economic program to convert Poland from communism to capitalism.

Nevertheless, Tadeusz Fiszbach, a leader of the Communist Party's reform wing, announced that he was setting up a separate group because the new party remained too linked to its Communist past.

"A neo-Communist party has no chance and no credibility," said Mr. Fiszbach, who left his position as head of the Communist Party in Gdansk after martial law was declared in 1981. "You cannot become Social Democratic today when that was what you were fighting against yesterday."

Although Mr. Fiszbach announced the breakaway early Sunday, he attended parts of the organizing conference of the new party. Some delegates said that if the party emerging from the Communists' ashes adopted a sufficiently liberal platform, there was a chance that Mr. Fiszbach and his followers could be wooed back.

At the same time, some delegates said that if the platform were truly reformist, then the old school wing of the Communist Party might break off to form its own orthodox group.

■ Overwhelming Approval

Earlier, United Press International and The Associated Press reported from Warsaw:

The Communist delegates voted overwhelmingly Sunday to approve the statutes creating the new party which will attempt to break with the past and adopt democratic principles.

After a long day of often bitter debate, 1,402 delegates approved the statutes that will permit establishment within the party of groups or platforms, with six opposed and 37 abstaining.

But further progress was stalled by bitter debates between orthodox Communists reluctant to completely divorce from the past and progressives who feel a clean break is necessary for the party to compete politically.

Outside the hall Sunday, about 50 protesters chanted "Communists must go!" as police looked on.

Mr. Fiszbach's bid to lead the new reform group is backed by Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader.

"If we don't make accounts for the past 45 years, we will be committing suicide together," Mr. Fiszbach said. "We have to openly say the Polish United Workers Party has many times failed its ideals from the beginning of its existence.

"We also must admit that the tragedy of martial law did not have to happen," he said, referring to the 1981 Communist crackdown that quieted the Solidarity opposition movement until it was legalized again last year.

The new party's proposed platform would condemn Communist ideology, accept responsibility for Poland's economic and social crisis, and embrace parliamentary democracy.

The statutes were presented by Alexander Kwasniewski, 36, a liberal who has insisted the membership accept Solidarity as the most powerful political force in the country.

But the regulations do not envisage relinquishing the party presence in the workplace. Other political groups have argued that the party must give up its traditional stronghold if it is to compete fairly in a multiparty political system.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Mandela's Wife Sees 'Lot of Hurdles' Before Jailed ANC Leader Is Freed

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — The early release of Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the outlawed African National Congress, has run into problems, according to his wife. Winnie Mandela said Saturday after visiting her husband, who has been in prison since 1962, that there were "a lot of hurdles along the way" to his release. She did not elaborate.

President Frederik W. de Klerk has promised to free Mr. Mandela, 71, from his life sentence for plotting to overthrow white rule, and last week Justice Minister H.J. said the release was "just a matter of time." Mr. Coetsee's office said it was unaware of developments that could delay the release.

Government and anti-apartheid sources have indicated that Mr. Mandela might be freed toward the end of February in conjunction with moves by Mr. de Klerk to improve the climate for negotiations on a shared future for South Africa's blacks and whites.

Mr. Mandela and the African National Congress have said that talks would be conditional on his release, on the lifting of a three-year state of emergency, on the legalizing of the congress and other opposition groups and on the release of political prisoners.

Mongolia's Democracy Bid Fans Out

DARHAN, Mongolia (Reuters) — A Mongolian democracy movement aiming to break the Communist monopoly on power took its campaign to the provinces on Sunday, attracting about 300 people, including several bemused nomadic herdsmen.

Attendance at the rally in Darhan, Mongolia's second city, 240 kilometers (150 miles) north of Ulan Bator, was small compared with the thousands who turned out recently in the capital. But organizers said that for a town of 75,000 it was satisfactory.

Herdsmen, tending sheep in surrounding grasslands, looked on in curiosity as democracy activists atop a platform yelled anti-government slogans. "We must force deep changes in our political system!" shouted a leader, Dambindorj Ninj, who came here from Ulan Bator. "We must smash bureaucracy! We need democracy!"

Sudan Rebels Agree to Cease-Fire

CAIRO (AP) — Sudanese rebels said they would stop shelling Juba, the provincial capital of southern Sudan, on Monday to allow foreigners to leave and emergency supplies to be brought in.

In a broadcast monitored in London on Saturday, the Sudan People's Liberation Army said the cease-fire was agreed upon during a meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, with a U.S. diplomat representing the United States, Britain and international relief agencies.

The broadcast said rebels agreed to stop shelling Juba for 12 hours. The only foreigners known to be in Juba are relief workers. There was no immediate comment from Sudanese government officials. Fighting between rebels and government forces has intensified in southern Sudan since late October, when an informal truce broke down.

Bishops Condemn Haiti Crackdown

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (Reuters) — More detentions of opposition leaders have been reported despite a promise by the Haitian leader, Lieutenant General Prosper Avril, to lift a state of siege this week, and church leaders have condemned the crackdown by the government on political opponents.

The nine Roman Catholic bishops of Haiti accused the military government of creating a "climate of fear and anxiety" through its arrest and deportation of opposition figures. They called on General Avril to stop the expulsions and to take steps to restore public confidence in the electoral process.

Opposition sources said that security forces had detained at least seven persons Saturday in Cap-Haitien, but that most of them were released by the end of the day. The state of siege was declared on Jan. 20 after the killing of an army colonel and was to have lasted for 30 days, but General Avril has promised to lift it on Tuesday.

Hurd to Press U.S. Over Vietnamese

LONDON (AP) — The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, said Sunday before flying to Washington that he hoped the United States would bow to the international consensus that Vietnamese "boat people" should be forcibly sent home from Hong Kong camps.

"Their line seems to be repatriation, but not yet," Mr. Hurd said in a BBC radio interview. "That's not a great deal of help to us in present circumstances."

Britain wants to deport as many as 44,000 Vietnamese from Hong Kong. He maintains that they are not genuine refugees fleeing political or religious persecution and are simply seeking a better standard of living. The first 51 were returned to their Communist homeland against their will last month.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Express Train Service to JFK to End

NEW YORK (NYT) — The JFK Express subway train service, linking Manhattan with Queens and John F. Kennedy International Airport, will be discontinued on April 15 because of low ridership and the availability of other efficient services, transit officials said last week.

A spokesman said passengers would not be inconvenienced because there were now better and less expensive ways to reach the airport. The Carey Bus connection provides nonstop service to Kennedy from the Jamaica station, where both the Long Island Rail Road and the E Train stop.

USAir said it has sought permission to withdraw its application for nonstop Pittsburgh-Tokyo and Los Angeles-Tokyo service. The carrier also said that nonstop flights from Pittsburgh and Frankfurt would begin June 15. *(Reuters)*

Italian railroad engineers walked off the job at 2 P.M. Sunday at the start of a 48-hour nationwide pay strike that union officials said would idle 5,000 of Italy's 6,000 daily trains. On Monday, there will also be brief strikes at major banks and at newspapers, news agencies and at the state-owned radio and television. *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: China, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan.
TUESDAY: China.
WEDNESDAY: Nepal.
THURSDAY: Gambia, Senegal.
FRIDAY: Liechtenstein.
SATURDAY: Mozambique, Paraguay.
SUNDAY: Angola, Sri Lanka.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., Reuters.

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	7	45	6	43	sh
Athens	—	—	—	—	na
Barcelona	14	57	12	54	c
Belgrade	15	59	1	34	r
Berlin	9	48	2	36	r
Brussels	9	48	2	36	sh
Budapest	6	43	0	32	sn
Copenhagen	4	39	0	32	r
Costa Del Sol	14	57	10	50	r
Dublin	5	41	1	34	fr
Edinburgh	4	39	2	36	fr
Faro	13	55	8	46	r
Florence	14	57	10	50	c
Frankfurt	9	48	4	39	c
Geneva	10	50	4	39	r
Helsinki	-2	28	-3	27	sn
Las Palmas	14	61	15	57	cl
Lisbon	11	52	8	46	fr
London	7	45	4	39	fr
Luxembourg	7	45	5	41	fr
Madrid	7	45	4	39	c
Milan	6	43	4	39	r
Moscow	-1	30	-8	18	sn
Munich	7	45	0	32	c
Nice	11	52	8	46	c
Oslo	-2	28	-3	27	sn
Paris	9	48	4	39	cl
Prague	-2	28	-3	27	c
Reykjavik	-1	30	-1	30	cl
Rome	15	59	12	54	c
Stockholm	1	34	-8	18	sn
Strasbourg	7	45	3	37	r
Venice	8	46	3	37	r
Vienna	4	39	0	32	c
Warsaw	5	41	-2	28	cl
Zurich	9	48	0	32	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	—	—	—	—	na
Cairo	17	63	10	50	fr
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	9	48	5	41	c
Tel Aviv	15	59	7	45	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	24	75	19	66	r
Sydney	—	—	—	—	na

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	33	91	27	79	fr
Beijing	-3	26	-8	18	sn
Hong Kong	20	68	16	61	fr
Manila	31	88	23	73	fr
New Delhi	26	79	17	63	cl
Seoul	7	45	-4	25	sn
Shanghai	14	57	7	45	r
Singapore	32	90	24	75	r
Taipei	23	73	17	63	r
Tokyo	7	45	-1	30	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	—	—	—	—	na
Cape Town	24	75	15	59	fr
Casablanca	13	55	12	54	r
Harare	27	81	18	64	cl
Lagos	31	88	25	77	cl
Nairobi	27	81	17	63	cl
Tunis	17	63	9	48	c
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	30	86	22	72	sh
Lima	26	79	19	66	sh
Mexico City	21	70	6	43	fr
Rio de Janeiro	33	91	25	77	fr
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-12	10	-21	-6	sn
Atlanta	15	59	7	45	sh
Boston	9	48	-3	27	sn
Chicago	4	39	-4	25	sn
Denver	7	45	-6	21	fr
Detroit	2	36	-5	23	sn
Honolulu	26	82	21	70	sh
Houston	16	61	8	45	fr
Los Angeles	23	73	9	48	fr
Miami	28	82	20	68	fr
Minneapolis	-7	20	-15	5	sn
Montreal	1	34	-10	14	sn
Nassau	26	79	21	70	sh
New York	10	50	2	36	fr
Phoenix	20	68	4	39	fr
San Francisco	14	57	6	43	fr
Seattle	8	46	4	39	sh
Toronto	3	37	-8	18	sn
Washington	13	55	3	37	sh

c-cloudy; fa-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; sc-scattered cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Very strong. **FRANKFURT:** Cloudy. Temp. 10 — 5 (50 — 41). **LONDON:** Rain. Temp. 9 — 5 (48 — 41). **MADRID:** Cloudy. Temp. 12 — 2 (54 — 36). **NEW YORK:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 4 — 0 (39 — 32). **PARIS:** Cloudy. Temp. 10 — 5 (50 — 41). **ROME:** Rain. Temp. 15 — 12 (59 — 54). **TEL AVIV:** NA. **ZURICH:** Cloudy. Temp. 10 — 4 (50 — 43). **BANGKOK:** Fair. Temp. 33 — 23 (91 — 73). **HONG KONG:** Fair. Temp. 20 — 16 (68 — 61). **MANILA:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 31 — 21 (88 — 70). **SEOUL:** Rain. Temp. 3 — 0 (38 — 32). **SINGAPORE:** Fair. Temp. 29 — 24 (84 — 75). **TOKYO:** Rain. Temp. 9 — 7 (48 — 45).

Police Open Fire On Demonstration In Yugoslav Region

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

SUVA REKA, Yugoslavia — Yugoslav federal policemen wearing riot helmets and gas masks and carrying automatic weapons fired hundreds of tear-gas canisters Sunday at 7,500 angry ethnic Albanian protesters who encircled this small town while chanting "Democracy!" and throwing stones.

Unable to stop the protest, the police fired on the demonstrators with automatic weapons Sunday evening, according to state television. The report said one person was killed and three seriously wounded.

[Witnesses said the police shot and killed four ethnic Albanians in Suva Reka, bringing to at least 14 the weekend death toll from the worst political violence to sweep the southern province of Kosovo in almost a year, Reuters reported.]

At least three convoys of riot policemen converged on the demonstration in Suva Reka, which occurred during a new eruption of violence in Kosovo. The province has become an ethnic time bomb inside Serbia, the most populous republic in Yugoslavia.

On Saturday, at least 10 ethnic Albanian protesters were killed by police bullets and scores more were wounded, according to local doctors news reports. Doctors in the town of Pec said Sunday that they believed that many wounded ethnic Albanians, shot Saturday by the police, were staying home with their wounds, afraid that if they came to the hospital they might be arrested.

The conflict grows out of a collision between the political frustrations of ethnic Albanians, who make up more than 90 percent of Kosovo's population, and the political ambitions of an unyielding Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic.

The Albanians, who have almost no voice in governing Kosovo, have been stirred by the democratic changes that have remade Eastern Europe in the last year.

But Mr. Milosevic, 48, a Communist strongman who rose to power three years ago by promising his fellow Serbs that they would never have to surrender control of Kosovo, continues to rule the province using a local leadership that he appointed.

Kosovo, with about 1.6 million people, is by far the poorest and least developed region of this country. Its ethnic problems, according to Prime Minister Ante Markovic, are more serious than "all the problems in Yugoslavia."

In an interview last week, Mr. Milosevic described the demands of the ethnic Albanians as nothing more than "a terrorism problem." He insisted that the Albanians were free to protest in Kosovo.

"Let them protest," he said.

But Kosovo authorities, who report directly to Mr. Milosevic, have for the past six days been ordering police to use tear gas, clubs and finally bullets to head off protests in towns and villages across the province.

Mr. Milosevic maintains that the protests are organized by armed ethnic Albanians who want Kosovo to secede from Yugoslavia and join nearby Albania. Describing Kosovo as a sacred region to the Serbian people, he said he would could never allow secession.

Before World War II, the population of Kosovo was split 50-50 between Serbs and ethnic Albanians. Since then, with rapid population growth among the ethnic Albanians and a mass exodus of Serbs to other regions, the Serbs who remain have become an embattled and anxious minority, now just 10 percent of the population.

Critics of Mr. Milosevic — Western diplomats as well as politicians from other ethnic groups in Yugoslavia — accuse him of inflaming ethnic tension to cement his political power in Serbia. Serbs are the largest ethnic group in Yugoslavia, making up about 42 percent of the country's 23 million people.

Serbian nationalism, stoked by Mr. Milosevic's statements, has precipitated problems that reach beyond Kosovo. These include an unprecedented economic and political conflict between Serbia and Yugoslavia's richest republic, Slovenia. The two regions are locked into a mutual trade boycott that businessmen in both republics say is damaging the national economy.

Western diplomats in Belgrade, along with many Serbian intellectuals, say that most ethnic Albanians in Kosovo are pushing not for secession but for civil rights equal to those enjoyed by other ethnic groups in Yugoslavia, which is a loose federation of six republics.

A new political party of ethnic Albanians, which claims to have attracted 100,000 members in just two weeks, called on the federal government Sunday to "as urgently as possible end the repression and accept the widest democratic dialogue for seriously examining the existing problems in Kosovo."

The statement of the Kosovo Democratic League pointedly denounced Mr. Milosevic and his followers.

Dusan Vranic/The Associated Press

Yugoslav riot policemen firing tear gas Sunday at ethnic Albanians demonstrating for democracy in the Kosovo town of Suka Reva.

Baku Reported Calm, But There Is No Sign Of Political Solution

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Army said Sunday that life was returning to normal in the war-torn southern republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia, eight days after the military takeover of Baku, the Azerbaijani capital.

The official Tass press agency reported that public transportation was partly functioning again in Baku and that some factories and shops were also open. The city had been virtually closed down for a week because of a general strike called by the nationalist Azerbaijani Popular Front to protest the military occupation.

But while the military situation appeared to be gradually stabilizing, there were no signs of a political breakthrough that would allow the Communist authorities to run Azerbaijan after the withdrawal of the troops. Leading Popular Front members have gone underground since the arrests of many of their colleagues.

Soviet leaders have provided differing explanations for the decision to send troops into Baku on Jan. 20, a possible reflection of disagreement in the Kremlin over the scope and goal of the operation.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze told a visiting Indian official Saturday that the troops had been sent to stop the bloodshed after anti-Armenian mob violence on Jan. 13-14.

"The troops were sent in not for any political purposes connected with suppressing dissidence, as certain circles abroad are trying to make out, but for the sole and exclusive purpose of stopping the bloodshed," Mr. Shevardnadze said, according to Tass.

The foreign minister's explanation appeared to be at odds with a statement on Thursday by Defense Minister Dmitri T. Yazov, who said the troops were sent to Baku to prevent the Popular Front from seizing power.

General Yazov said at a news conference that it had been necessary to smash "structures of power" set up by the Popular Front in practically all offices and enterprises in the republic.

Meanwhile, the army has come under mounting criticism for the hasty and ill-prepared mobilization of reservists from three regions of southern Russia in the days immediately before the crackdown in Baku.

The mobilization order was reversed after mass demonstrations organized by women's committees in the southern cities of Krasnodar, Rostov-on-Don and Stavropol, the political base of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

In Moscow over the weekend, demonstrators protested the dispatch of Russian reservists to keep order in Transcaucasia.

The nationalist group Pamyat held a rally to demand the immediate withdrawal of "our boys" from what many Russians regard as a faraway conflict having little to do with them. An unofficial armed forces group known as Shield also held a rally in Moscow on Saturday to denounce the use of troops in Baku.

The mobilization decision was criticized Sunday by the Communist Party youth newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda in a long dispatch from Krasnodar. Describing the feverish protest demonstrations there, the newspaper reported that the call-up was kept secret from the city's Communist authorities and that the reservists were not told where they were being sent.

Komsomolskaya Pravda also said military officials had violated instructions from the Defense Ministry not to call up reservists with families. It said locals were incensed that the call-up was limited to ethnic Russians, who are widely regarded as the most politically reliable sector of the population.

Soviet Jews Get Warm Welcome in Israeli Hot Spot

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

ARIEL, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — When they arrived recently from Leningrad, Kira Nefedov and her brother Misha were met by an old acquaintance who said he knew of a good place for them to live. Not until he dropped them here did they realize where they were — a hilltop outpost in the occupied territories, which they had heard was a war zone.

The Jewish refugees, a 36-year-old chemist and her 29-year-old truck-driver brother, were shocked at first. Far from embracing radical Zionism, they had decided to move to Israel only because there seemed to be little chance of reaching the United States.

Within days, however, Ariel changed their minds. Pampered and counseled by welcoming committees and neighbors, quickly installed in comfortable quarters in the fenced compound, the latest arrivals saw starting a new life in the West Bank as an ideal course.

"Everything here is just wonderful," said Kira Nefedov. "Everyone helped us, and it is very peaceful here. We had no idea we were coming to the territories — we thought from our media that there was a war here. But we haven't found this to be occupied territory at all."

For Ariel's committed settlers, every such conversion represents a victory in one of Israel's most enduring political struggles. While the thousands of current Soviet immigrants have met indifference or even antagonism in some parts of the country, in the Occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip they are being embraced as the force that could ensure Israel's permanent control over the territories.

"This is the new miracle, the second Russian Revolution," said Ariel's mayor, Ron Nachman, who has overseen the reception of about 35 Russian families in his settlement since September and hopes to attract 1,000 more in the next two years. "If we get half a million Jews from the Soviet Union all the reasons for compromising and trading land for peace will disappear."

Officials of the Foreign Ministry and Jewish Agency, which raises money abroad, say the hopes and plans of the settlers are exaggerated. Nevertheless, the prospect that some of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet immigrants expected to arrive in Israel in the next few years will join the 70,000 Jewish settlers already in the territories has stirred alarm among the area's 1.7 million Palestinians and among Arab governments, and has created a potentially explosive source of U.S.-Israeli tension.

Although Soviet immigrants have been trickling in for months, the issue erupted in Israel's domestic and diplomatic politics recently when Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a proponent of Israel's retention of the territories, declared that the incipient wave of immigration made it necessary to keep the occupied lands. "Big immigration requires Israel to be big as well," the prime minister said. "We need the space to house all the people."

After protests from the State Department and visiting U.S. politicians, Mr. Shamir said he meant that Israel should be "big" in the sense of "strong." But his linking Soviet immigration to his Likud party's dream of a "greater Israel" has drawn fire from the co-governing Labor Party, from the Palestine Liberation Organization and from King Hussein of Jordan.

Hussein said that a new wave of immigrants settling on the West Bank could be deeply destabilizing to the Middle East, and the Jordanian press has suggested an Arab summit meeting to formulate a response to the perceived threat.

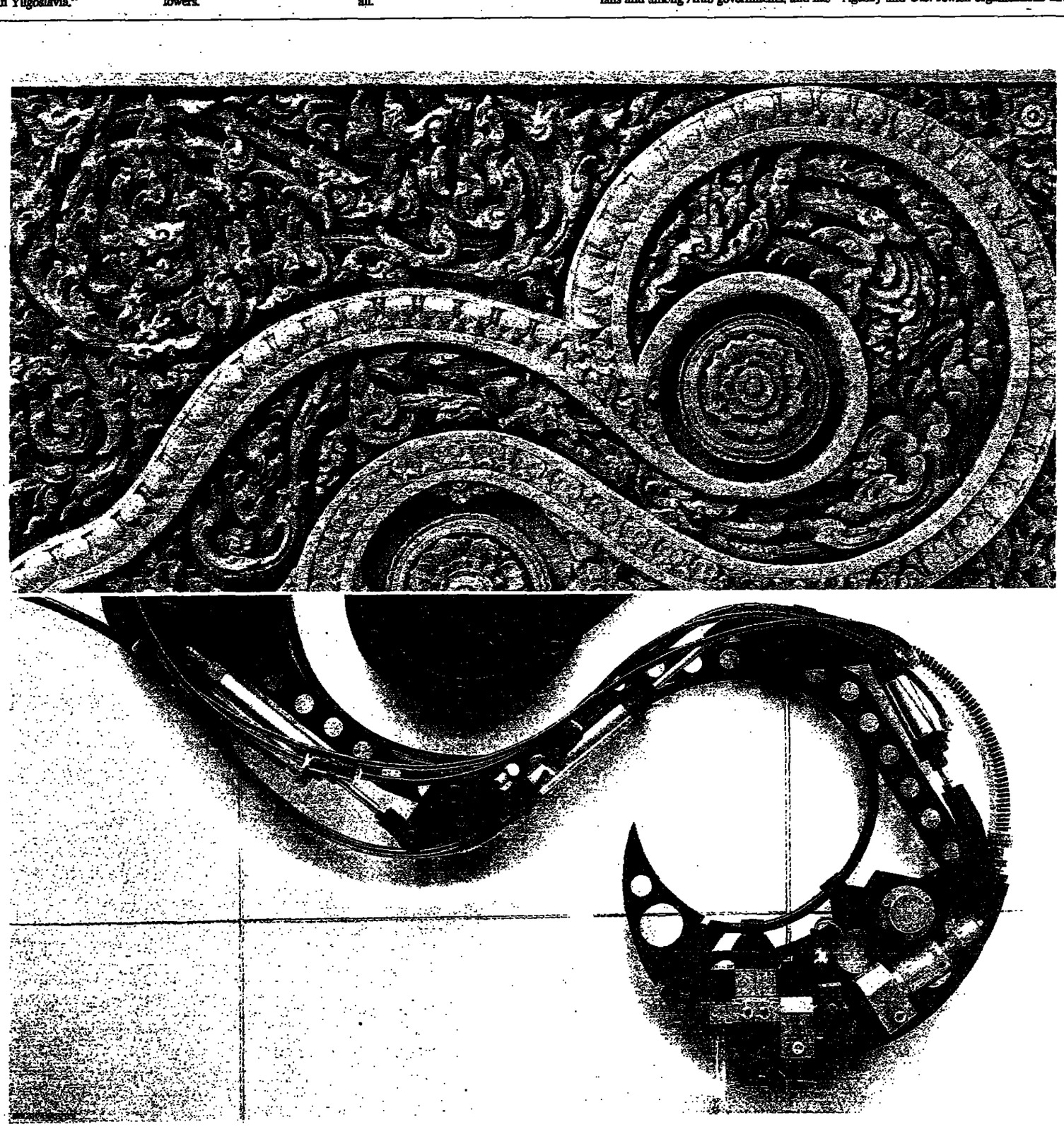
At the same time, officials of the Jewish Agency and U.S. Jewish organizations have warned the issue could impede efforts to raise money to finance immigration.

In an effort to allay the controversy, the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption issued figures showing that only half of one percent of the 12,700 Soviet immigrants arriving in Israel last year chose to move to the West Bank, while 11 percent settled in the Jerusalem area.

Liberal politicians say that it is unlikely that many Soviet Jews will want to settle in the territories, and that even if they do disputes in the coalition government will prevent substantial funds for expanding West Bank settlements.

Still, leaders of the settler movement maintain they are prepared to attract thousands of Soviet immigrants even without special government allocations. Ariel, for example, received official permission last year to build 3,000 new housing units. The community of 8,000 settlers now hopes to reduce the construction timetable from five years to three.

Many other settlements similarly have new housing under construction by private contractors. Their spokesmen say new immigrants will be able to rent or buy units with the rent subsidies and generous mortgages the government provides all new arrivals.



CENTURIES
OLD
TRADITIONS.

STATE OF
THE ART
TECHNOLOGY.

THAI. WE REACH FOR THE SKY

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Germans Need Time

Standing in the way of a stampede to unify Germany makes no sense. Neither does starting one.

The westward rush of 2,000 East Germans a day creates twin pressures to speed unification. One is a sense that East Germany will collapse despite opposition efforts *to shore it up; the other is a fear that West* Germany will be overwhelmed by émigrés.

But a rush to unify carries worse risks. East and West Germany each need time to make a deliberate choice on unification, and time to work out economic arrangements. Otherwise, the East's political instability and economic malaise could spread to all of Germany.

At the current rate, 1 of every 25 East Germans will have left within a year of the first breach in the wall. By law, the newcomers are entitled to West German welfare on arrival. That is straining social services to the breaking point. Bonn figures it would be cheaper to maintain East Germans at home on their lower standard of living than at West German benefit levels.

But East Germans keep heading west. With a shortage of low- and moderate-income housing, West German workers already feel the pinch. And they fear being laid off along with Polish guest workers. Sooner or later, the joy of reunion may turn to resentment. One sign is the rise of the far-right Republican Party. Another is a joke making the rounds in West Germany. Every East German gets 100 marks of "welcome money" on arrival in the West. Now, wags say, East Germans should get 200 marks if they promise to return home and 300 if they take a Pole with them.

Whatever the cost of taking in 750,000 East Germans a year, it is still less than the cost of absorbing all 17 million. Rapid unification would mean reducing benefit levels for West Germans, or raising taxes. The effect would be to redistribute income to East Germans. The alternative is deficit spending, which could slow growth or accelerate inflation. Eventually, a merger will pay off as low-wage workers in the East stimulate productivity and demand for goods. But the costs accrue before the benefits.

Rapid unification could also import political instability into West Germany. East Germany lacks institutions to take the place of a splintering Communist party. East Germans take their protest into the streets, or leave. The healthy answer is for them to create a political process and come to a considered judgment on unification.

Germans need time to reckon before rushing to judgment. Weighing the economic and political price of rapid merger, they are likely to find that it pays to come together gradually. It's their choice. If Germans on both sides of the wall want unity, it is dangerous for others to stand in their way. But it is just as risky to rush unification before both East and West Germans have had the chance to choose.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Waiting for Mandela

It has been said that everyone in South Africa is "waiting for Nelson" — waiting for the white minority government of President F. W. de Klerk to release Nelson Mandela, the long-imprisoned and much revered leader of the African National Congress, so that serious negotiations on undoing apartheid and building the country's future can finally get under way. But the 71-year-old Mr. Mandela is not waiting to play his part. From prison he has conducted talks with Mr. de Klerk as well as with his predecessor, and now there has emerged into print his first substantive statement in a quarter century's banning — a presentation that clarifies black choices and puts a heavy burden of reciprocity on a cautious President de Klerk.

Mr. Mandela calls for negotiations in two stages. The first is to work out "preconditions for a proper climate." Presumably this would require the government to release remaining political prisoners, un-ban black political organizations, lift the state of emergency and repeal lingering apartheid laws. It would require the ANC to address white concerns about violence or "terrorism." All *these things are reasonable to expect.*

Delivery on them would create and level a playing field and lead on to the "actual negotiations" whose purpose would be to "reconcile" black and white demands: "firstly, the [black] demand for majority rule in a unitary state, secondly, the concern of white South Africa over this demand, as well as the insistence of whites on structural guarantees that majority rule will not mean domination of the white minority by blacks."

Not to assert black demands or to reduce white demands but to "reconcile" black and white demands: This is an empathetic and far-seeing formulation, respectful of political and psychological needs in both communities. No doubt Mr. Mandela will have some difficulty in winning across-the-board assent to his moderate position within a black community riven by fears of white betrayal and by currents of black conflict. An analogous problem will face Mr. de Klerk as he attempts, as he must, to frame a position to hold up the white end of South Africa's vital dialogue. It is hard to avoid the impression, however, that unprecedented possibilities for peace are opening in a country that not so long ago seemed to have none.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Taxes and Investment

Washington Week is here: George Bush presents his new budget on Monday; on Tuesday he reports to Congress on the State of the Union. Yet even with these main *events at hand, public debate remains* preoccupied by a dazzling, poorly understood preliminary, the Moynihan plan.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York says his recent proposal to cut the payroll tax would stop an unconscionable diversion of Social Security revenues. President Bush and other critics say the proposed tax cut would threaten future retirees.

Both sides are dissembling.

Cutting the payroll tax would not help or hurt future retirees. Benefits are not tied to payroll taxes and need not be in the future. But tax *cuts* — of any kind — would drive up the federal deficit and thereby divert money from the savings needed for private capital formation. What is really at stake is not the health of the Social Security system but the health of the whole economy.

The baby boomers will start retiring around 2020. Although no longer working, they will be consuming — with the help of checks from the Social Security Administration. Will the economy be able to produce all the hamburgers and microwave ovens that those retirees expect to buy?

That is the question that a Social Security *reform commission, headed by Alan* Greenspan, tried to answer in 1983. It recognized that future taxpayers would pay for future retirees no matter how Social Security was funded. But how much those taxes would hurt would depend on economic growth. If personal incomes are high, taxpayers will not mind paying the necessary taxes. If personal incomes are low, they will shout.

For the economy to grow, America needs to invest in better machinery and in better educated workers. But such investments will not happen if escalating federal deficits continue to divert private savings. So the Greenspan commission recommended a series of tax increases to lower the deficit — specifically, payroll tax increases.

Things did not work out as planned. For starters, Congress passed the Gramm-Rudman law, which fixed annual targets for the deficit. That undid the commission's plan. Higher Social Security revenues allowed Congress to spend more elsewhere while staying within the fixed target. In this respect, Senator Moynihan's accusation is just. Social Security revenues are not lowering the deficit; they are paying the government's ordinary bills.

The Greenspan commission misled the public into a false sense of security. It described its *proposed tax increases as necessary* to build up a trust fund from which future retirees would be paid. That was right in principle, but not in actual practice.

Most citizens assumed that the trust would take future taxpayers off the hook. But the trust accomplishes no such magic. The surpluses generated by the payroll tax are lent to the Treasury. When the baby boomers retire, the Treasury will have to pay back the Social Security Administration. Where will it get the money? From taxes.

In effect, the Greenspan commission hoped to raise national savings, and thereby provide for economic growth, in the only way that is known to work: Lower the deficit. And it planned to do so by raising *the only tax that Congress would touch.* Because the public erroneously believes that Social Security benefits come only from Social Security taxes, it accepted the commission's recommendations.

That was politically possible but unjust. In effect, the commission tried to solve the nation's savings problems with the least fair tax. Payroll taxes hit all wage income equally up to a maximum of $51,300. *Above that, high earners get off scot-free.* In combination with the Reagan-era reductions in marginal tax rates, tax burdens have shifted away from the rich and onto average workers.

What America's future needs now is tax increases, not cuts. A strong economy demands high investment. That means lower deficits. The important task is to set an overall target for the budget that is consistent with the nation's need to save and then set taxes at efficient, fair levels. In his new budget plan, Mr. Bush offers a "Social Security integrity and debt reduction *fund" which, by default,* does set such a target. The effect would eventually be a budget in surplus by more than $100 billion. Many economists would consider that draconian. It also rules out lowering the unfair payroll tax.

Congress could reduce the deficit yet lower the unfair payroll tax. But that requires making up for the lost revenues. Senator Moynihan's proposal is right because it seeks to help the low-paid. It is wrong because it refuses to pay the price.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Conservation Together With Development

By Flora Lewis

NAIROBI — They burned rhino horns here on Thursday, as they *had burned elephant tusks last year.* The huge pyre, also piled with leopard, lion and zebra skins seized by anti-poaching squads, was worth $2.5 million. Thick black smoke rolled up to the idyllic blue sky, splotched with idle cottony clouds.

It was a symbol and a sacrifice.

Some Kenyans muttered that President Daniel arap Moi would *not win his people's congratulations* for incinerating wealth that could have been used for urgent public needs, including wildlife protection. "They could have sold it in some other country; the animals were already dead," said one worker.

But Daphne Sheldrick, whose English ancestors came to colonize Kenya more than a century ago, was firmly supportive. "How can you tell people not to wear ivory or wild animal skins if you sell them?" she said.

Mrs. Sheldrick runs an elephant *and rhino orphanage, tenderly nurs*ing baby animals whose parents have been killed by poachers until they can join herds in the game reserves. "The mother of one of my orphans is in those flames," she noted grimly.

The spectacle was satisfying to conservationists who feel they are beginning *to make headway with Kenya's* strict new laws. In the last decade, poaching reduced the country's rhino population from 7,000 to 400, and they would soon be wiped out without draconian, expensive measures.

Somalians are blamed in part for the upsurge in the illicit ivory and rhino horn trade. Somalia's president, Mohammed Siad Barre, could not afford to pay his loyal troops, so he turned a blind eye on their well-armed poaching raids into Kenya.

Now, Kenya's harsh military orders and the intensified Somalian rebellion have moved the fighting farther away, easing the elephant war as civil war rages next door.

The spectacle of "the burn" here was also just a glimpse of the enormous competition developing in the attempt to keep nature and man from a disastrous collision course in Africa.

It is obvious that the whole world *stands to lose if the wilderness and* the ecology of Africa are destroyed.

It is obvious that Africa, with its population explosion, is intent on development and that most of its people are more concerned with their own future than with protecting their wildlife for the benefit of the pavement-weary from abroad. The population growth here, at 4 percent a year, is the world's highest. At that rate, the population doubles every 15 years. It is currently estimated at 23 million.

Thoughtful conservationists are aware that the pressure for land in a country that is only 20 percent arable will make it increasingly difficult to maintain huge wilderness reserves.

And *there is intense demand, and* need, for more public services — education, hospitals, roads, housing, jobs — which drain government resources.

Richard Leakey, director of the Kenyan Wildlife Department, is seeking to promote support for conservation by *making* people aware that tourism, the biggest earner of foreign currency, depends on the existence of big safari parks with exotic animals, and by using park income to finance community improvements in surrounding areas so people can see *their stake in maintaining preserves.*

Like everyone here, he sees the implications of dizzying population growth, only marginally slowed by efforts so far. "The greatest contraceptive is wealth," he says, urging far more development efforts in some areas so as to protect others. He is tough, energetic and totally committed, the son of the famous paleontologists Louis and Mary Leakey, who found some of the earliest known fossils of the human species in Kenya.

"In one sense people could live without elephants," he says. "But it would show we're insensitive to our own place on the planet and the environment *that sustains us. If we let something* so obvious as elephants go, the next species to be extinct would be us."

But both conservation and development will take vast amounts of money, and the two efforts have conflicting, often mutually destructive effects.

The short term, the medium term and the long term pose contradictory requirements.

The developed world, which grew rich contributing to environmental damage, cannot leave it to those left behind to pay for saving everybody's earthly heritage. *But neither can it* magically assure nature's health and man's legitimate aspirations.

There will have to be trade-offs. Both conservation and development are absolutely essential. At some point, developers and conservationists have to take both goals into account.

The elephant wars are only the beginning of a vast new human dilemma.

The New York Times.

Redesign Europe Through the Helsinki Process

By Joseph R. Biden

The writer, a Democrat from Delaware, is chairman of the European Affairs Subcommittee of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate.

WASHINGTON — Eastern Europe's rush to freedom has inspired hope for a trans-European partnership. The superpowers concur that Europe's "common house" should extend from Moscow to Washington. But mixed with optimism is fear of a backslide, as democracy and free markets struggle to take root.

In search of "architecture" to buttress a new order, the Bush administration has stressed existing structures: NATO, the European Community and the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Yet in their tepid response to the Gorbachev proposal for another Helsinki summit meeting American policymakers seem hesitant to place much faith in a mechanism they regard as unfamiliar and unwieldy.

This is shortsighted. We must capitalize on the key institution spanning the East-West divide. In 1975, the first Helsinki meeting committed the NATO and Warsaw Pact states, as well as 12 European neutrals, to continuing talks on three tracks: military, economic and political. This diplomacy has worked. Indeed, its promotion of human rights laid the groundwork for the revolution of 1989.

Now, the 35-state format can achieve more. With energetic American engagement, a binding Helsinki II treaty could provide a needed blueprint for Europe's common house.

The military track is critical. The conventional arms pact expected this year primarily will reduce Warsaw Pact forces. Helsinki II should promptly set a goal of further cuts: 50 percent or more on both sides.

The worry that deep cuts may undermine NATO's forward defense strategy should diminish as the long-exaggerated specter of a Warsaw Pact invasion fades away. A real risk, however, is that, in the absence of a collective plan, the shedding of military burdens could produce a dangerous imbalance in forces. By contrast, negotiated reductions offer predictability, fairer burden-sharing and even lower force levels.

We must be clear on the differences between NATO, a voluntary collaboration, and the Warsaw Pact as an instrument of Soviet coercion. While negotiations will involve the two blocs, the treaty should not enshrine their status. Helsinki II could set a point for each nation to decide whether to join any alliance and whether to evict foreign troops. This mechanism could lock in the Soviet promise to withdraw from Eastern Europe and convert the pact to a political role.

Verification in the common house means more than a guard against cheating. Extensive monitoring would institutionalize openness, engaging national militaries in an enterprise of systematic on-site and aerial ("open skies") inspection. A common emphasis on each country's rights and obligations would build confidence that any violation would be collectively opposed. This regime, replete with cooperation and information, would constitute a new European security system, resistant to rivalries long checked by Cold War division.

Helsinki II should erect a framework for Western trade, investment and aid in Eastern Europe that would assure a rapid, successful transition to market-based economies. Such actions are the West's most cost-effective form of "defense" spending. (This has eluded those who would aid Europe's new democracies meagerly, at the expense of U.S. allies elsewhere.)

A treaty also could resolve concerns, aroused by Western Europe's economic integration in 1992, that the European Community may become a protectionist fortress. Helsinki II should commit all parties to extending the EC's single market, East and West, throughout the common house — including the United States.

Politically, the overriding question is German unification. Helsinki II should set an agenda that reassures Germans and their neighbors, and accommodates the reality that the Germanys are the most densely militarized territory in history.

An agreed pause of, say, five years would enable East Germany to develop democracy, the two Germanys to expand interaction and the Helsinki participants to set military limits in Central Europe and reaffirm a unified Germany's eastern borders. Then, formal unification could proceed by popular referendum. This timetable would help forestall radicalism in East Germany and assuage concerns about instability.

Finally, a parliamentary institute should be founded in Berlin, where legislators from Helsinki member countries could profit from an exchange on democratic procedures and policy. A multinational network of ties among legislators would fortify the peace we hope to build.

A Helsinki II treaty could guide Europe's revolution. American diplomacy cannot be conceived in fear of this uncharted terrain, for only there can the common house be built.

The New York Times.

Israel: Shamir's Offer Is a Palestinian Opportunity

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Time is running out for Yasser Arafat and the Palestine Liberation Organization to grab the best political bargain they ever have been offered or are likely to get.

Now, normally, the prospect of Mr. Arafat and the PLO losing the chance to get a good deal would not bring lumps to my throat. I think both of them are still part of an ugly death-to-Israel passion that has prevented peace in the Middle East for 40 years.

Still, the Israeli proposal for elections in the West Bank is the only existing possibility for a peaceful settlement of some kind that is at all feasible — or will be feasible for many years to come.

The proposal was made way back in May by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir: elections to choose a Palestinian delegation to negotiate with Israel. The goal would be some form of self-government, not independence. But, after three years, further steps toward a final peace would be discussed.

Lots of details were left out.

The Israelis made it clear they were not ready to negotiate with the PLO. *An embattled government* does not negotiate with an enemy it believes is still committed to its destruction. So attempts to fill in details at the very beginning would guarantee that Israeli-Palestinian talks never got started.

Mr. Arafat insists, for instance, that some Palestinians living outside the West Bank take part in the talks and elections. Israel fears that this would acknowledge the right of millions of Palestinians now living in the Arab countries to return — a de facto recognition of Palestinian statehood.

Arguable, maybe, but not just a little technical matter at all. It is Mr. Shamir who would be taking the risk, and without getting anything for it but the cessation of the intifada's violence.

Only a fool could not see that Mr. Shamir was offering something as rare in the Middle East as kangaroos — elections. He is taking a substantial gamble with his own future and Israel's. Nobody can predict what might happen after Israeli and Palestinian administrative bodies worked and lived together in peace for three years.

Perhaps, just perhaps, after three years of peaceful coexistence, as it used to be called, the Palestinians themselves would try to persuade the Arab states to take the one step essential to any full Palestinian settlement.

That is total recognition of Israel's *right to live free and safe in the Mid*dle East, otherwise known as peace.

Some members of Mr. Shamir's party fear that elections, therefore, would lead to a transfer of sovereignty over parts of the West Bank — independence under another name. That is why an important wing of the party, led by Ariel Sharon, is fighting any further concessions by Mr. Shamir.

They are looking at a kangaroo and *don't like it.* If Mr. Shamir gives in much, he may be out and Mr. Arafat may find himself dealing with Mr. Sharon, who has his own ideas about negotiating techniques.

Or maybe Shimon Peres will knock off Mr. Shamir. Mr. Peres is eager to make the concessions. Conceivably he could paste together a coalition of his Labor Party and some small religious parties. But that would lead to a huge political explosion in Israel, new elections and here we go again.

Mr. Arafat is not ready to permit talks between Palestinians and Israelis, even at a bargain price. Not entirely strange. He prefers continued struggle to any diminution of PLO power in the West Bank in favor of the Palestinians who actually live there.

In the United States the usual crowd of Americans eager for a little Israeli-bashing are shouting how intransigent Mr. Shamir is to argue intransigently about details; off with his intransigent head. Then there are Americans not hostile to Israel who are so eager for a settlement that they keep hollering at Mr. Shamir to agree to conditions that would create a Palestinian state almost at once. They include some American Jews, but not nearly as many as they would like the Bush administration to believe.

When the administration took over, there were rumors that it would be deeply antagonistic toward Israel. It is cool toward Israel, but it has not shown itself to be an enemy.

But neither has it shown that it grasps the fact that the Shamir initiative does not have an indefinite shelf life. Instead of tacitly encouraging talk about more pressure on Israel, the administration should concentrate on getting just one message to the Arab world: Hurry up, this package carries an expiration date.

The New York Times.

Syria: Edging Closer to a Settlement With Israel?

By Itamar Rabinovich

TEL AVIV — Until very recently, the sweeping changes in East-West relations had a limited effect on the Middle East. But the changes are starting to affect the region, as the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Syria and Egypt indicates.

The Cairo-Damascus rapprochement is obviously an important development in inter-Arab relations. But it seems still more significant as a by-product of Moscow's new policy in the Middle East and as the harbinger of potential improvements in relations between Syria and Israel.

It was Syria that broke off relations with Egypt 12 years ago and initiated their resumption now. At the time, Syria led the all-Arab campaign to isolate President Anwar Sadat and force him to change his policies. President Hafez Assad's war against the Camp David accords was a matter of principle and practice. Those accords were to him an ideological anathema and barrier obstructing Syria's efforts to regain the Golan Heights its way.

After Mr. Sadat was assassinated, Hosni Mubarak's regime maintained the essence of Mr. Sadat's policy but removed some of the acrimony and much of his personal stamp. President Mubarak sought to have Egypt readmitted into the Arab world's ranks without abrogating its peace treaty with Israel. This kept him in conflict with Mr. Assad, who persisted in his war against the Camp David accords.

As the 1980s drew to a close, it became clear that Mr. Mubarak was *winning.* More and more Arab states normalized and then formalized relations. In summit meetings, the Arab states sanctioned the renewal of diplomatic relations, and last May invited Egypt to renew its participation. Mr. Assad's regime, powerless to stem the tide, now has joined it by initiating its own rapprochement with Egypt.

Mr. Assad's decision to mend fences with Egypt reflects a sense of weakness and isolation. Syria has been enfeebled by domestic problems and economic crises, the burden of Lebanon, Iraqi hostility and differences with Turkey over water. But the most recent and most significant development has been the change in Moscow's attitude.

It is hardly surprising that what a superpower regards as a limited modification is perceived by a regional client as a far-reaching change. During the past three years, the Kremlin has sought to walk a fine line in the Middle East. While signaling that its new foreign policy is being applied there, it has not yet abandoned any real assets.

For Syria, Moscow's chief client in the region, the change adds new strains to an already complex relationship. Moscow still provides sophisticated weapon systems, but it has pursued policies that Syria resents: improved relations with Israel, support of the PLO and support for the idea of an Israeli-Palestinian settlement.

The Soviets view the supply of weapon systems to Syria as necessary for preserving the essence of the patron-client relationship. But they also realize that a Syrian-Israeli war could jeopardize their new foreign policy.

Their way of dealing with the contradiction has been to dissociate themselves from any war plans Syria may have. They did so notably by having their ambassador in Damascus declare in public last November that the Soviet Union took exception to Syria's doctrine of strategic parity with Israel.

The Syrians could never be certain they had a Soviet safety net in the event of war, but even ambiguity had some value. The ambassador's statement came very close to dispelling the ambiguity and thus exposed Syria's flanks. Soon thereafter, Mr. Assad felt that it would be to his advantage to settle his political conflict with Egypt.

The reconciliation promises more immediate repercussions for the painfully slow effort to start a fresh round of Arab-Israeli peace talks. Syria now implicitly recognizes Egypt's peace treaty with Israel. It has drawn closer to the PLO's principal Arab patron and Washington's Arab partner in the effort to promote the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations that Damascus so vehemently opposes.

For 23 years, formidable obstacles have militated against a Syrian-Israeli settlement: the Golan Heights issue, Syria's *insistence on linking this issue* to the Palestinian question, Moscow's support for Syria and its quest for a formal role in the settlement process and, above all, the mutual Syrian-Israeli suspicion that the other side was not interested in a settlement.

Most of these difficulties remain. But the weakening of Soviet support for Syria and the conclusions already drawn by Damascus provide an opportunity to explore the possibility of generating Syrian-Israeli negotiations. At the very least, they offer a chance to reduce Syrian opposition to other Arab-Israeli settlements.

Policy planners in Washington and Jerusalem should remain open to further cracks in what until recently appeared to be an impregnable wall.

The writer, senior fellow of Tel Aviv University's Dayan Center, is author of "Syria Under the Ba'ath." He contributed this to The New York Times.

A Change Of Nuclear Seasons

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Everybody has his own little index to measure international change. Mine now comes from a New York Times article on "nuclear winter." You remember, nuclear winter, the notion that in a nuclear war dust and smoke would blot out sunlight and lead, if not to the extinction of the human race, then to something scarcely less terminal.

It turns out that some of the scientists who thought it up have thought again and now say they overestimated its severity. Nuclear war would hurt, not kill — something like that: not nuclear winter but nuclear fall. In The Times, this is presented as a useful contribution to moderating a longstanding scientific debate. To others it suggests that some scientists had let their anxieties about nuclear war run away with their science and that only now, in an atmosphere of cheerier international prospects, is a certain balance being restored.

I do not pass this on as a great scandal. At this late date, there cannot be too many more people who are shocked at political science, than there are people shocked at political journalism. But the quiet deflation of what some call nuclear hysteria and others a higher prudence is an interesting and welcome sign of the times.

The idea of nuclear winter entered the political wars to rebut another now equally dated notion that enjoyed a vogue at the time. This notion held that the Soviets might try to intimidate America with the threat of nuclear war, but that Americans should not be intimidated, since if they took proper precautions (like, said one advocate, carrying a shovel) they could fight a war and expect to survive. No, said the harbingers of nuclear winter, nuclear war is fatal to the human race.

Here perhaps I should interrupt myself to inform younger readers that back in the '80s, people actually did talk and think in these apocalyptic terms. The currently prevailing premise that history is perhaps a turbulent process but essentially one that produces good, safe, democratic results is of quite recent vintage. Back then, the darker possibilities established the norms of debate.

In fact, from the dawn of the nuclear age, communities dealing with the bomb have been touched by doubt and division on the moral imperatives of building and deploying what has been called a "Doomsday Machine." This is not evidence of disqualifying frailty but of the high seriousness of the enterprise. It is not hard to see how so many people trying to cope intellectually and politically with the nation- and Earth-threatening potential of nuclear weapons would go to almost any argumentative length to warn of, or to deny, the weapons' likely effects.

The weapons' destructiveness does not go up or down a point according to how fearful or how accurately informed we are about them. And those who would take comfort because the result of a war or "exchange" might be nuclear fall instead of nuclear winter are pretty foolish, too. But it is better, not just in considering national policy but in composing one's own personal attitudes, to have reliable information. On nuclear winter, it seems, we have not always had it.

Washington Post computers count 143 articles in The New York Times citing nuclear winter since the term's coining in 1983, and 91 in The Post. If truth is repetition, then propagation of the idea played a measurable part in *spreading an abhorrence of nuclear* weapons and a fear of nuclear war and thereby, depending on your politics, either in strengthening nuclear deterrence or in weakening it. Strengthening, if you think with liberals that fear of war deters the Soviets. Weakening, if you think with conservatives that the fear deters mainly America.

This is the abiding conundrum of deterrence. A spreading realization of its arbitrariness played its own part, I think, in softening up almost everybody for some version of the idea of *strategic nuclear defense.* Perhaps not for the hardware and the budget, but for the idea. In any event, with the draining of high emotion from the whole nuclear issue as a result of the peace initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, the ambiguities of deterrence have been more or less finessed by détente, while the angularities of defense have been pretty much handed back to the technocrats and budgeteers.

The scientists are left, according to those familiar with their current preoccupations, fastened on the difficulties of cleaning up the immense wastes produced by the building of nuclear arms over the decades. You might call it nuclear spring.

The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Absorbing Finland

HELSINGFORS — As a first step in the amalgamation of Finland and Russia the Czar has issued a decree amalgamating the Finnish mint, post and customs administrations with Russia's. The Governor-General of Finland, presiding over a committee of an equal number of Finns and Russians, will carry out the measure.

1915: Birthday Disaster

LONDON — The great German offensive movement in connection with the Kaiser's 56th birthday has brought disaster to his army. The Germans in three days lost 20,000 men — to the east of Ypres, at La Bassé, at Craonne, in the Argonne, in the Voivre and in the Vosges. These losses equal those of the Confederate army in twenty-one days' fighting in the Wilderness and are within 3,000 of the total Northern losses at the three-day Gettysburg battle. The Kaiser has never passed a birthday in such profound gloom and melancholy, for cheering him is a thing of the past. Plunged in mourning and misery, with defeat and famine staring them in the face, the people whom he has thrown in such an abyss of sorrow were not desirous of merry-making. In many quarters, indeed, the Kaiser's order is bitterly resented.

1940: Faith in Hitler

COPENHAGEN — Many Germans believe that Chancellor Adolf Hitler has some magic trick by which he can win the war this summer, according to a dispatch from Berlin published in the "Berlingske Tidende." It says that it is possible to meet many "level-headed" Germans who believe that witchcraft or some miracle will end the war. "Some think Hitler's trick is a freezing process, which can turn the British Isles into a block of ice," it said. "Others are convinced he has a new sort of gas that will be spread over Britain by his airmen and will put everybody to sleep for two weeks."

A Respite In India's Kashmir

Srinagar Curfew Is Lifted Briefly

The Associated Press

SRINAGAR, India — People poured out of houses Sunday to stock up on food and medicine when government troops briefly lifted a curfew that had been imposed in an attempt to quell a rebellion by Muslim separatists.

A half hour after the curfew was lifted, Muslim militants in the center of the city fired on paramilitary police. The police returned fire, but there were no reports of injuries in the exchange, sources said.

Occasional gunshots, usually four or five at a time, were heard throughout the break in the curfew, but no new casualties were reported.

At least 72 people, mostly Muslim protesters defying the curfew, have been killed since Jan. 20 when the curfew was imposed in an effort to halt escalating violence by the militants, who want Kashmiri independence or union with Pakistan.

Private vehicles were allowed onto the streets for the first time since the crackdown started, but motorcycles were not allowed to carry riders behind the drivers.

Gunmen on motorcycles killed four unarmed airmen as Thursday as the airmen waited at a bus stop with other uniformed Indian Air Force officers.

The curfew was lifted at 5 A.M. Sunday and reimposed six hours later. People took advantage of the break to purchase potatoes and onions, but few green vegetables and no meat were seen in shops.

Little fresh produce has reached Srinagar since the government crackdown on violence began. Residents of the city of 1 million said that the Muslim separatists had warned shopkeepers not to sell meat, saying that the deployment of troops in the city was "a sign of sorrow," and that people should not be feasting.

Panama Crowd Hails Quayle

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

PANAMA CITY — Vice President Dan Quayle discussed a $1 billion U.S. economic aid package with Panamanian leaders on Sunday and received a rousing welcome at a Roman Catholic Mass from a pro-American crowd that called for U.S. troops to stay in Panama.

Arriving under heavy security at the packed Cristo Rey church to attend Mass with President Guillermo Endara and his two vice presidents, Mr. Quayle was greeted by a prolonged ovation and placards with such slogans as "Keep U.S. Troops Here for Now" and "Thank You for Just Cause."

The reference was to the code name for the U.S. military operation that deposed the Panamanian dictator, Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The worshippers had to walk past U.S. armored personnel carriers blocking streets around the church, American troops in battle gear and U.S. Secret Service agents guarding Mr. Quayle, who frisked parishioners at the doors.

Nevertheless, they made clear their support for the U.S. presence and disdain for Latin American leaders who demand the withdrawal of the invading forces.

Recent opinion polls have shown public support for the U.S. invasion, and for the continued presence of American troops while the security situation remains tenuous, to be well over 80 percent.

When the Reverend Javier Villanueva, the priest of the church that was long a center of opposition to Mr. Noriega, uttered a sentence in his homily that began, "As soon as the U.S. soldiers leave . . .," he was drowned out by shouts of "No! No!"

When he mentioned the Organization of American States, which has refused to recognize the Endara government, the worshipers responded with hoots and boos.

The reception was in sharp contrast to Mr. Quayle's visit on Saturday to Tegucigalpa, Honduras, where Latin American leaders attending the inauguration of the Honduran president, Rafael Leonardo Callejas, pressed for a U.S. troop withdrawal as soon as possible.

"They talk about self-determination," said one churchgoer, Ricardo Fabrega. "Why don't they take the trouble of asking us?"

With a national police force — called the Public Force — still taking shape from the remnants of Mr. Noriega's Panama Defense Forces, a crime wave in recent weeks has alarmed Panamanians and prompted calls for greater public security.

After conferring with Mr. Quayle on Sunday morning at the presidential palace, the first vice president, Ricardo Arias Calderón, said he did not believe crime was any worse than it was during in the Noriega regime.

But he conceded that "criminals now have access to high-caliber arms" as a result of the former dictator's extensive weapons imports and his arming of paramilitary "Dignity Battalions."

The director of the new Technical Judicial Police said a handgun used to kill a senior U.S. official of the Panama Canal Commission during a robbery had come from a Dignity Battalion cache.

The director, Leslie Loaiza, said two youths, 19 and 16 years old, had been arrested for the murder of William Joyce, 56, in the new investigative unit's first major case.

■ Quayle on U.S. Pullout

After attending the mass with Mr. Endara, Mr. Quayle said U.S. troops would be withdrawn "in a matter of weeks, rather than months," wire services reported.

But he declined to set a deadline.

White House officials said several Latin American countries had indicated a willingness to recognize the new government in Panama once the U.S. military presence returned to pre-invasion levels.

U.S. officials said there were now 17,000 troops in Panama, compared with 26,000 when the invasion began. Before the invasion, there were 13,600 U.S. troops in Panama.

In a television interview, Mr. Quayle gave assurances that Washington would honor the Panama Canal treaty and turn over control of the canal in the year 2000.

(Reuters, AP)

ROMANIA: *Parties Clash*

(Continued from page 1)

called on the government to share power.

Opposition parties accuse the Front of hijacking the mass movement that brought down decades of Stalinist rule.

After nightfall, truckloads of pro-government demonstrators were brought to the square, some shouting that the opposition protesters were "provocateurs" and "gypsies."

A separate protest grouped a small crowd of demonstrators at the headquarters of the state radio and television building, where demands included access to the news media to call for the resignation of the government. A 10-minute segment of that protest was telecast later in the evening.

About 2,000 of the Front's backers held another rally earlier at a nearby district government building, chanting "the Front is us, and we are the people."

The main demonstration began with several thousand pro-government demonstrators marching to Victory Square, but they quickly were surrounded by thousands more protesters waving their fists at the Front's headquarters and shouting against the government.

The anti-government protest was sponsored by the largest opposition group, the National Peasant Party, along with the National Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party which joined the Peasants last week in demanding that the Front resign.

Leaders of all three parties went into the Front's headquarters Sunday afternoon, and a Peasant Party spokesman said they were meeting Mr. Iliescu to demand that the Front give way to a coalition government representing a wider range of the population.

Hundreds of people watched the demonstration or waved banners and Romanian flags from the windows, balconies and rooftops of unfinished high-rise buildings around the square.

Opposition groups have increasingly criticized the Front's decision to field candidates in the May 20 elections, citing the fact that it was not elected and that many of its leading members were ranking Communists until they ran afoul of Mr. Ceausescu.

Mihai Gheorghescu, an official of the Peasant Party, said the anti-government forces wanted the Front to resign because of its decision last week to enter the elections.

"We want to have a political force of all the parties to prepare for elections. After elections, this force will be dissolved," he said.

Mr. Gheorghescu, 36, said he backed the Front when it took over the government in December, but became disillusioned when Front officials reversed their initial decision not to take part in the elections. *(AFP, AP, Reuters)*

Lewis Mumford, 94, Social Philosopher, Dies

New York Times Service

Lewis Mumford, 94, a philosopher, literary critic, historian, city planner, cultural and political commentator, essayist and perspicacious writer on the subject of architecture, died Friday at his home in Amenia, New York.

Although frail, Mr. Mumford had not been ill, said his grandson, James Morss. He died in his sleep Friday afternoon.

"It was simply a matter of old age," Mr. Morss said.

In addition to his writing pursuits, Mr. Mumford actively fought the development of large-scale public works that he considered poorly planned, and was an adamant foe of Robert Moses' development of vast New York expressway systems.

Mr. Mumford's lifetime contributions to American culture were recognized in July 1986 when he was awarded the National Medal of Arts by President Ronald Reagan.

"If I have any field of specialization at all, it is the all-inclusive one of the social philosopher," Mr. Mumford once said.

Science, technology, urban living, city planning, education, politics, literature, militarism — all these subjects and more Mr. Mumford covered in a long life of teaching, lecturing and writing.

Part scholar, part prophet, part poet, Mr. Mumford saw Western civilization as increasingly dominated by a machine technocracy and mentality that oppressed and dehumanized all within its reach.

The megamachine, as he termed it, engendered a bogus existence — material, intellectual and spiritual — that reduced human endeavor to a series of ciphers.

In his perspective, the megamachine was opening the gates to catastrophe, should man succumb to the myths surrounding it and worship its emanations.

Because Mr. Mumford tended to be a moralist in the tradition of Emerson and Whitman, he was accused of seeing science as evil and machinery as the devil's handiwork.

But in an interview some years ago he took pains to insist that he was no neo-Luddite who would destroy machinery in the hope of restoring pre-industrial society.

"It is not the apparatus of the machine that's wrong, but the organized cult of machinery that is really evil," he said. "It is a monster that can transform man into a passive, purposeless animal. It can run away with him."

Science without conscience, he said, quoting Rabelais, "is the ruin of the soul."

Rather than permit "megatechnics" to take over, Mr. Mumford wanted them brought under rational control, and humanized.

Mr. Mumford said he feared that "a dominant minority" — those who had mastered science and technology and wielded power as a result — could eventually create a "uniform, all-enveloping superplanetary structure, designed for automatic operation."

In these circumstances, man will "have not only conquered nature, but detached himself as far as possible from organic habitat."

AP/1974

Lewis Mumford

To counter this, Mr. Mumford advocated a de-emphasis of reliance on technology and a very large degree of urban planning.

Jack Iams, 79, Novelist and Journalist

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Jack Iams, 79, a novelist and journalist who held senior posts at Newsweek, the Herald Tribune in Paris and New York, and the international press digest Atlas, died of a stroke Saturday.

Samuel H. Iams Jr., known all his life as Jack, wrote 13 novels, most of them mysteries, but spent nearly all his career in journalism. At Newsweek, he worked as an editor in New York and as London bureau chief from 1959 to 1961. He was a reporter for the Paris Herald in the early 1930s and since 1972 had resided in Opio, France.

His first job in journalism was on the Daily Mail of London. Later, he worked for newspapers in Baltimore, Pittsburgh and New York, on the Daily News as well as the Herald Tribune.

During World War II, he served with the United States Office of War Information in Brazzaville, in what was then French Equatorial Africa, as well as in Lisbon and Brussels.

ARMS: *Soviet Aide Makes East Europe Pullout Offer*

(Continued from page 1)

tion" in the conventional force negotiations in Vienna.

The idea of negotiating a complete withdrawal of foreign troops after an initial treaty is signed later this year was intended to make the withdrawal process "more gradual," he added.

The proposal may create a delicate political situation for officials in Washington, who once favored including troop cuts in the negotiations to reduce Moscow's regional military presence but now may get the same result by sitting on their hands and watching East European countries perform this task.

Some Western officials express concern that a new conventional forces accord closely linking the presence of U.S. and Soviet forces could eventually undermine support for U.S. troops in West Germany. They question whether the West should continue to pursue its proposal for a 10 percent cut in U.S. troops and a 54 percent cut in Soviet troops, which would leave 275,000 on each side.

The Warsaw Pact proposal, by contrast, would apply to all foreign troops stationed on European soil and limit each side to a total of 300,000, requiring a roughly 40 percent reduction by the West and a 48 percent reduction by the East. It does not specify how many Soviet troops may be stationed in each country.

Much steeper negotiated troop cuts were suggested Jan. 18 by Hungarian representatives to the Vienna talks, who argued that Moscow was more likely to accede to their demands if similar, compensating reductions were taken in the West. They also want a new East-West accord to ensure that Moscow cannot later redeploy its forces in Eastern Europe.

U.S. officials say they expect a similar proposal from President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia when he visits Washington in mid-February. "We're not likely to have an answer for him," a U.S. official said, citing the need for additional Western study and consultation.

The issue is complicated partly by the growing prospect of a unified Germany. Some Western officials oppose unification and view a continuing foreign troop presence on both sides as likely to help prevent it. To some Westerners, this issue raises questions about maintaining a strategy designed to force complete Soviet withdrawal.

Mr. Grinevsky said Westerners should realize that, at least in the short term, the presence of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe "is in the interest of the West and the East" because it would ease anxieties related to potential German unity.

"Practically, the reunification of Germany is inevitable," Mr. Grinevsky said. "The question is when and how." He argued that settling the troop issue in an East-West forum would help "create stability" in central Europe amid these uncertainties.

BERLIN: *Nonaligned Coalition*

(Continued from page 1)

government of Prime Minister Hans Modrow and the opposition. He said that since the coalition's four small parties had already publicly backed the idea of a grand coalition, "nothing more should stand in the way of this solution."

The official ADN press agency quoted Mr. Modrow, a Communist, as saying that "success will depend on the contributions of everyone involved — at this moment everything is still unclear."

Opposition groups accepted on Friday Mr. Modrow's offer of a cabinet post to steer the country toward free elections, but only if ministers renounced party affiliations until then. Heading the five-party coalition installed after the pro-democracy protests in November ended Communist rule, Mr. Modrow made the offer because government authority was crumbling from anti-Communist unrest.

The decision last week by the Communist-allied Christian Democrats to abandon Mr. Modrow's government if a grand coalition were not formed quickly put the prime minister under pressure to accept opposition terms.

Opposition leaders, engaged in talks with the government to chart change, demanded a nonpartisan cabinet to avoid tainting their image before the elections.

The talks, aimed at seating a new cabinet, followed a tumultuous weekend congress by the largest opposition group, New Forum, and a further splintering of the country's fractured pro-democracy movement.

Mr. Modrow was forced to redistribute ministerial posts by the pullout of three cabinet members from the newly independent Christian Democratic Union and by repeated challenges from New Forum and other fledgling reform groups that contend he has no mandate to govern.

New Forum, the largest pro-democracy group to emerge from the revolution last fall that ousted Erich Honecker, previously claimed 200,000 members. But a moderate faction split off to form a separate party during the weekend, and the core group collapsed into squabbling at its convention on Sunday.

The splinter group named itself the German Forum Party and spoke out at its meeting in Karl Marx Stadt for a complete break with socialism.

The New Forum delegates who met in East Berlin repeated their goal of combining communist ideology and some free enterprise as a course for change. But the nearly 300 delegates were unable to agree on details of a platform, which prompted New Forum's leftist representatives to resign from the weekly round-table talks that advise the interim government.

After several walkouts and arguments, delegates elected two rightist negotiators, Heiko Lietz and Werner Schulz, to replace Ingrid Koeppe and Reinhard Schult, who had represented New Forum at the talks on change since they began on Dec. 7. *(Reuters, AP)*

GERMANS: *Kohl Foe Triumphs*

(Continued from page 1)

Rau, lost to Mr. Kohl last time around, in 1987.

Still, it is accepted that Mr. Lafontaine could prove a formidable challenge. He is a protégé of Willy Brandt, the grand old man of Social Democratic politics. And he has made a reputation as a straight-talking, charismatic and wily politician of a new generation.

The contest is likely to be exciting and close. Mr. Kohl gained considerable ground last fall simply as leader at so euphoric a time. A weekly barometer poll taken by the newspaper Welt am Sonntag found that if elections were held now, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats would get 41 percent, the Social Democrats 39 percent, the liberal Free Democrats and the Greens 7 percent each and the far-right Republicans 4 percent.

Mr. Lafontaine first gained notice in West Germany as a leftist who campaigned against the Atlantic alliance and the deployment of new medium-range missiles. But he moved rapidly toward the center.

He emerged as the leading contender for the election this year at the Social Democrats' party congress last month, when he made a speech that impressed delegates and members at large with its eloquence and force.

"People in East and West Germany care above all whether they have medical care, whether they are warm in winter, whether they have enough to eat, whether they have work and a home," he said. "This interests them much more than whatever legal arrangements they may live under."

Mr. Lafontaine's stand on East German immigration illustrated his style. Long before other politicians dared say so publicly, he argued in December that West Germany should curtail the benefits available to arriving East Germans.

Even his own party then distanced itself from a stand that went against the patriotic glow of the time. Mr. Lafontaine's opponents accused him of pandering to far-right and blue-collar fears in his constituency.

Now, however, with the East German exodus continuing at the alarming rate of about 1,800 per day, Mr. Lafontaine's ideas have gained far broader acceptance.

At the same time, the stand helped undercut the far-right Republican Party, which took only 3.3 percent of the vote. Mr. Lafontaine thereby won the mantle of the successful defender against the far right.

A strong element of Mr. Lafontaine's appeal against Mr. Kohl will be his youth and wit. The chancellor, though a master political infighter, comes across in public as a plodding provincial, while Mr. Lafontaine is known for cleverness and candor.

In the course of the campaign in Saarland, he more than once pleased crowds by mimicking Mr. Kohl's Rhineland accent, then falling into the Saar dialect.

MOSCOW: *McDonaldizing Them*

(Continued from page 1)

the cathedral in Chartres — a place to which Soviets will come long distances, not for mere lunch, but for an experience of celestial joy.

Miss Klopichova's perkiness flags only when she is asked about the pay, which starts at a ruble and a half an hour, generous by Soviet standards but not what she expected of a rich international food giant. "To my mind, it is miserable," she said.

On its own, the Pushkin Square restaurant would be a vast machine for generating rubles. But the store is not on its own.

A second store, down Gorky Street near a cluster of tourist hotels, will sell for foreign currency only. It is to be a font of dollars, from which McDonald's will receive a royalty based on the revenues from all stores.

But the real key to the venture is a $4 million Finnish-built processing center, situated on the northern outskirts of Moscow, which is transforming locally available ingredients, available for rubles, into a McDonald's menu.

Here, at a glistening new complex encompassing a bakery, dairy, potato-processing line, meat plant, sauce cookers, laboratories, and vast storage freezers, McDonald's will turn its ruble revenues back into fast food.

Finding acceptable local raw materials has entailed a year-long hunt through the dismal and sometimes stomach-turning landscape of the Soviet food industry.

More commonly, said Terry Williams, the product-assurance manager who supervises the complex, the problem was a Soviet system so rigid that even with the Moscow City Council as 51 percent owner of the venture, and even with Kremlin support — Mr. Gorbachev's close intellectual adviser, Alexander N. Yakovlev, a former ambassador to Canada, has been a key backer — manufacturers could not be induced to bend to McDonald's specifications.

"They don't have the opportunity to produce extra product, such as for us," Mr. Williams said.

"And the Soviet norms are very specific. They say this plant can only produce mustard, and Soviet mustard must meet this norm. So it's not easy to get them to produce something specifically for you."

In the end, McDonald's gave up and imported mustard from Canada. It also gets other products from abroad. But Mr. Williams said the company eventually hoped to find suppliers for everything it does in the Soviet Union.

Bush Assails Bigotry in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President George Bush drew a chorus of "amens" from the congregation at a black church Sunday when he said there was no place in America for letter bombs, racism and "the entire baggage of bigotry."

Mr. Bush, at John Wesley African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, said the United States had played an important role in generating a "new blossoming of freedom" in East Europe and elsewhere.

"But I am reminded we can only be a great nation abroad if we are a great nation at home," said Mr. Bush, speaking from the pulpit.

"Let us recommit ourselves to work for justice and for unity of all people," he said.

He was referring to recent unsolved killings of a federal judge and a civil rights lawyer and threats against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

There was no direct mention at the service of the travails of Mayor Marion S. Barry Jr. of Washington, arrested recently on drug charges.

BUDGET: *Forecast by Bush Aide*

(Continued from page 1)

age makes more sense," he said. "But unfortunately the political system doesn't always act in a way that makes more sense."

Speaking of deficit-reduction, he added, "We're probably, more likely, going to have to keep going at it incrementally."

■ A 'Debt Reduction Fund'

Robert Pear of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

The budget that Mr. Bush is preparing to send to Congress proposes to use the growing surplus in the Social Security trust fund to reduce the debt accumulated by the U.S. government over more than a decade.

His proposal, calling for a "Social Security integrity and debt reduction fund," differs sharply from a recent proposal by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, to cut Social Security taxes so the trust fund surplus would not be available for use in other programs.

Budget documents obtained by The New York Times also suggest that Mr. Bush is more interested in reducing the deficit and holding down taxes than in broad new domestic initiatives.

They show that Mr. Darman plans to present the administration's proposal to Congress on Monday with a colorfully worded essay lecturing lawmakers on their "obligation to be serious."

This essay, unlike any previous messages to Congress from a budget director, seems likely to fuel the conflicts that already exist between Democratic legislators and Mr. Darman.

Even without such unusual tactics, presidential budget proposals are always subject to extensive revision by Congress.

The conflict may be greater than usual this year because of a growing sense among lawmakers that money can be shifted from military accounts to domestic programs as the threat of confrontation with the Soviet Union diminishes.

The Darman essay characterizes the U.S. budget as "the ultimate Cookie Monster," capable of gobbling up everything in its path, and exhorts legislators to be prepared for future expenses that he calls "hidden PacMen," referring to a video game in which characters consume each other.

Without naming the Democrats, Mr. Darman says that those who talk about the "peace dividend" have "trivialized" the budget process, and asserts that they are driven by political greed and economic misunderstanding.

The White House proposal assumes that because of growth in the economy, U.S. tax revenue will increase three times as fast as spending, so the deficit will decline in the fiscal year 1991 to $63.1 billion from $123.8 billion this fiscal year.

The new budget calls for an increase of 1.8 percent in Defense Department spending, from $286.8 billion this year to $292.1 billion next year. That is less than the increase needed to keep pace with inflation.

Mr. Darman's essay says that Congress has "an obligation to be serious" and not to drift into "Wonderland" with fantasies about a "peace dividend," derived from cuts in Pentagon programs.

Mr. Darman says that the historic shift taking place in Eastern Europe has been "trivialized in its translation into public debate about the budget."

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Iraqi President Visits Egypt

Reuters

CAIRO — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq arrived here Sunday on an official visit. Ties between Cairo and Baghdad were strained in November after expatriate Egyptian workers claimed they had been maltreated by Iraqi employers.

ACROSS

1 Call off a rocket's flight
6 End of a Springsteen title
9 "Major ——," TV sitcom
12 Religion of some Iranians
13 City on seven hills
15 Wall: Sp.
16 Childhood problem
18 "Yes ——": S. Davis Jr. book
19 Subway rider's need
20 Pumpernickel
21 Related
22 Fountain drink
24 Move around aimlessly
26 Sacks
30 It also rises
31 A combo
32 Bellowing
34 Slipper or lover
36 Mimic
39 Loss of a word's ending
41 Beau
43 —— Vegas
44 Trite
46 "As You Like It" forest
47 Repeat
49 Dawn goddess
51 Inquires
52 He wrote "The Care of Time": 1981
54 Small singing bird
56 Kind of tenant?
57 W.W. II Greek undergrounders
59 Silk dye
63 Allowance for weight
64 Character in folklore and ballet
67 Yours and mine
68 "A —— clock scholar"
69 East German city
70 Foxy
71 Summer time in N.Y.
72 Food fish

DOWN

1 Network for Koppel
2 Thai coin
3 Columbus milieu
4 Pool-room item
5 Small ones: Var.
6 Vase
7 Renata Scotto is one
8 Former name of Xiamen
9 Shower-room items
10 Thin as ——
11 Famed metaphysical poet
14 Put forth energy
15 City for snowbirds
17 Biblical oldster
23 Engraver Albrecht ——
25 Scent
26 Jezebel's deity
27 Angel's instrument: It
28 Prickly shrub or its fruit
29 Part of the U.S.A.F.
33 Author Mazo de la ——
35 John Lindsay, once
37 Sneak a look
38 Sea birds
40 Worst
42 Retiree's nest egg
45 Paul and a cardinal
48 Hints
50 Appear
52 Quartet members
53 Sound from Garfield
55 Namesakes of a son of Lamech
58 Filled with reverential fear
60 Where Anna Leonowens worked
61 Unemployed
62 Gwyn or Carter
65 "—— guilty!"
66 Tennis-court item

Solution to Previous Puzzle

K	A	P	O	K		H	E	L	P		A	M	O	K
A	L	O	N	E		A	R	E	A		B	O	R	E
R	I	C	E	S		H	I	E	R	O	L	O	G	Y
R	A	K	I	S	H		K	K	K	A	T	Y		
		E	L	L	O	P	S		E	A	T			
A	R	T	L	E	S	S		A	S	P	I	R	E	D
L	I	B		R	E	A	M	S		I	V	O	R	Y
I	G	O	R		R	U	B	I	K		E	L	L	E
B	O	O	E	R		M	A	R	A	S		L	E	R
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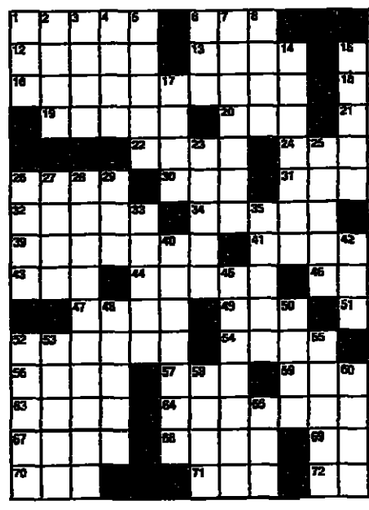

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U.S. Investigators Find Clues but No Answers On Avianca Jet Crash

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The authorities investigating the crash of a Colombian jetliner on Long Island examined wreckage, interviewed air-traffic controllers and found new evidence over the weekend that the plane had nearly run out of fuel before it slammed into a hillside, killing 73 of the 161 people on board.

But the exact cause of the crash on Thursday night remained a mystery, as did the pilot's apparent failure to declare an airborne fuel emergency. Such a step would have cleared his way for an immediate landing at John F. Kennedy International Airport.

The crash occurred in rainy, foggy weather after the pilot had aborted a landing attempt at Kennedy.

Most of the 88 survivors remained at a dozen hospitals on Long Island, at least 28 in critical condition. The authorities attributed the large number of survivors to the fact that there had not been any fire or explosion.

No one on the ground was hurt, but eight of the nine crew members — including the cockpit crew of three — were killed.

Officials of the National Transportation Safety Board found evidence in the wreckage confirming that all four engines of Avianca Airlines Flight 52 had shut down before the Boeing 707 crashed in a wooded residential area of Cove Neck, New York.

Lee Dickinson, a safety board member, said investigators had found no wood chips or other debris in the engines. Such materials would have been clipped from trees and sucked into the engines had their turbo-fans been rotating as the plane went down.

In addition to the fact that the engines were silent in the final moments of the flight, there were numerous indications that the aircraft had run low on fuel, investigators said.

These included comments that cockpit crew members made to one another and to the control tower, and the absence of fuel odors or fire at the crash scene.

Mr. Dickinson also said investigators had found two fuel gauges intact in the wreckage of the cockpit and an undamaged fuel tank in a wing fragment.

Because of the possibility of danger to investigators and the need for care in preserving the evidence, the tank was not immediately opened.

The gauges each registered a small amount of fuel, which would have kept the plane aloft for no more than a few minutes. But it was unclear whether these gauges were accurate, whether fuel pumps were working properly or whether fuel lines were open.

Pilots and investigators noted that fuel gauges were often inaccurate. Also, they said, the engines of an aircraft low on fuel might stop if the plane tried to climb steeply, because such a climb would send the fuel sloshing to the back of the tanks and starve the engines.

Investigators also obtained some details of the aircraft's flight plan. It called for nearly 10,000 gallons (38,000 liters) of kerosene-based jet fuel. That amount would provide for about 90 minutes of flying time beyond the 4 hours and 40 minutes scheduled for the flight from Medellin, Colombia, to New York. The distance is approximately 2,400 miles, or 3,900 kilometers.

After interviewing controllers and examining air-traffic records for Thursday night, when bad weather delayed many planes in the region, the safety board said Avianca Flight 52 had been kept circling for at least 39 minutes — 12 minutes over Norfolk, Virginia, and 27 minutes farther north.

It was not immediately determined, however, whether the plane had been delayed in such holding patterns farther south than Norfolk. In that case, the plane's tanks would have been brought dangerously close to empty by the end of the flight.

Nor was it known whether Avianca had loaded all the fuel specified in its flight plan. The plan was signed by the captain, Laureano Caviedes, 52, who had flown with the company since 1962.

The plane took off from Bogotá in the early afternoon and left Medellin about 3:15 P.M. Although scheduled to arrive at Kennedy about 8 P.M., Flight 52 made its first landing attempt at 9:24.

That attempt was aborted, safety board investigators said, because the plane came in too low on its glide path; rain and heavy fog had cut visibility to less than a half-mile. A cockpit device with an artificial voice warned: "Pull up! Pull up!"

The pilot did so, and while circling around for another try, told the tower twice that he was low on fuel. Then, at 9:34 P.M., the pilot told the tower that two of his engines had been lost — that is, shut down. The plane disappeared from radar screens moments later.

U.S. Congressman to Retire

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Augustus F. Hawkins, Democrat of California, the chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has announced that he will retire at the end of this session. Mr. Hawkins, 82, has been in the House 27 years and has been an enduring supporter of his party's New Deal wing.

AMERICAN TOPICS

The 'Midlife Crisis' May Be Just a Myth

A survey of U.S. adults indicates that the "midlife crisis," the subject of countless self-help books and television talk shows, may be a myth, The Washington Post reports.

New World Decisions Inc. polled 1,200 people for the American Board of Family Practice, an organization that certifies family doctors. Adults of all ages agreed that in middle age, people become closer to their spouses, children and friends, and find compassion and tranquillity.

"I was surprised," said John C. Pollock, head of the survey group. "I expected a lot of evidence of midlife crisis, a lot of signs that people were trying to strike out in new directions with their lives. But they're not."

Middle age is not without stress, however — usually financial, and often connected with having to support children and parents simultaneously.

The report defined middle age as 46 to 65 years old, the average of the definitions given by survey respondents.

Notes About People

President **George Bush** has replaced the rug in his White House office. The old rug, predominantly peach, was installed by Nancy Reagan 18 months ago at a cost of $49,625. The new one, mostly gray-blue and bearing the coat of arms from the presidential seal, cost $28,550. Both were paid for by private donors. The Reagan rug is expected to go to the Reagan presidential library once it is built.

Caspar W. Weinberger, defense secretary in the Reagan administration, has written a book, "Seven Critical Years in the Pentagon," to be published in May by Warner Books. He said the memoir was not of the "kiss and tell" variety that would attract wide notice. On the contrary, he said, it would be "a sober and thoughtful history which no one would read."

Steven Sondheim, composer and lyricist of "Follies" and "A Little Night Music" on Broadway, is the first visiting professor of drama and musical theater at Oxford University in England. "I've always had an enormous, passionate feeling about teaching and teachers," he said in his first lecture. The professorship was endowed by Cameron Mackintosh, producer of such London theater shows as "Cats" and "Les Misérables."

Première magazine reports that when **Shelley Winters** was asked to read for a part in a new film, "Awakenings" — Robert De Niro wanted her to play his mother — she brought along her two Oscars (for "The Diary of Anne Frank" in 1958 and "Patch of Blue" in 1966) and said: "Some people think I can act. Do you still want me to read for this part?" Came the reply: "No, Miss Winters." She got the role.

Short Takes

Trees knocked down by the hurricane in September are being cleared out of the Francis Marion National Forest forest in South Carolina by high tech and low tech: helicopters and teams of Percheron horses. Tractors, the mid-tech alternative, damage live trees and leave ruts in the ground that can erode the soil.

The man who set his 7-year-old son afire, Charles Rothenberg, is scheduled for parole this month from a California prison and neither his former wife nor son, David, now 14, likes the idea. "I will be wondering where he is all the time," said Marie Hafdahl, who has remarried. "I will have to spend the rest of my life," the boy said, "always looking behind me." The father, during his three years of parole, is forbidden to contact the family or to set foot in Orange County, where they live. The son, despite more than 100 skin-graft operations for third-degree burns over 90 percent of his body, "displays all the signs of a surprisingly well-adjusted teenager," the Los Angeles Times reports.

The Critics Speak: Tom Shales of The Washington Post knocks a new television version of Treasure Island (Charlton Heston plays Long John Silver) as "dreary and confused." He says that "the story takes forever to get going, and once it gets going, it stops." Of a new comic horror film, "Tremors," Vincent Canby of The New York Times says: "It looks like the sort of movie that might have been put together so that tourists visiting Universal Studios could see a movie being made."

Arthur Higbee

The Associated Press

Neil Bush talking with reporters in Denver about his decision to fight conflict-of-interest accusations.

Bush Son and the S&L Bailout

A Financial Misdeed Charge Could Embarrass His Father

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The accusation of misconduct against the son of President George Bush for actions at a giant Denver-based savings institution comes less than six months after the president signed the largest taxpayer bailout ever. It is certain to embarrass the White House.

Federal regulators have said they will file an administrative action against Neil Bush, accusing him of conflicts of interest while he was a director of the Silverado Banking, Savings and Loan Association, which collapsed in late 1988.

But the action, if upheld in federal court, would amount to little more than a slap on the wrist. Such violations are often handled in quiet negotiations with regulators and are not considered overly grave.

Both sides said last week that the case had taken on much larger proportions because of Mr. Bush's family connections.

After weeks of speculation in the press and concern about whether regulators might back off because of political worries, the Office of Thrift Supervision said it would seek a cease-and-desist order from an administrative law judge against Mr. Bush, 35.

The order would seek to stop him from engaging in certain financial practices and cultivating certain relationships if he became an officer of a savings institution.

Agency officials declined to provide details of the complaint. But they said privately that it would contend that while Mr. Bush was a director of Silverado from 1986 to August 1988, he voted to approve large loans to at least one business executive with whom he had a financial relationship.

State and federal laws generally require that directors refrain from participating in such voting.

Agency officials said the case was one of the mildest of its enforcement actions against former officers and directors of Silverado, which was taken over by the government in December 1988 at an estimated cost of $1 billion.

But they said Mr. Bush's relationship to the president compelled them to handle the case more publicly.

Karl Hoyle, chief spokesman for the agency, said, "We decided that because there was so much press attention and speculation we had to go public with the case far earlier than we generally do."

The announcement that the action would be taken against Mr. Bush came a day after he issued a statement saying he had broken off negotiations with the thrift office and had declined to enter into a settlement agreement.

From his office Friday, he denied wrongdoing.

"I have refused to sign any agreement on the principle that I have done nothing wrong," he said in a telephone interview from Denver. "I am not going to sign any document, no matter how impotent it is, that implies I have done anything wrong. I'm prepared to fight this, and will do so."

Mr. Bush also suggested that because of the attention the savings and loan scandal had received and because of his father's position, the regulators "felt they had to do something."

New York Judge Rules Begging Is Free Speech

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A federal judge has declared that people have a constitutional right to beg and has struck down the New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority's ban on panhandling in subways.

It is the first federal court decision to find that panhandling is a free-speech right protected by the First Amendment. Experts said it could signal a sharp change in direction for a legal system that has for centuries monitored, regulated and sometimes prohibited begging.

The judge, Leonard B. Sand, ruled Friday that the transit agency could not enforce no-begging rules that it hoped would bring order to a system viewed by many as chaotic.

Attorneys for two homeless men who had challenged the policy said that begging amounted to nothing more than a person's asking a question of another and that it should be protected.

"A true test of one's commitment to constitutional principles," Judge Sand said, "is the extent to which recognition is given to the rights of those in our midst who are the least affluent, least powerful and least welcome."

In his decision, he wrote: "The simple request for money by a beggar or a panhandler cannot but remind the passer-by that people in the city live in poverty and often lack the essentials for survival.

"Even the beggar sitting in Grand Central Station with a tin cup at his feet conveys the message that he and others like him are in need. While often disturbing and sometimes alarmingly graphic, begging is unmistakably informative and persuasive speech."

A spokesman for the transportation authority, Tito A. DaVila, said officials believed they were justified in adopting rules banning begging.

"We believed and believe," he said, "that we should have a say about what goes on in the subways and an ability to bring some control over what goes on there."

Palmer Resigning As Washington's Budapest Envoy

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department has announced that R. Mark Palmer, the U.S. ambassador to Hungary, is resigning immediately after the disclosure that he plans to leave Budapest in March to run a new investment company that would do business in Hungary.

Officials said Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, on learning Friday that Mr. Palmer planned to continue as ambassador in Hungary until March while recusing himself from handling commercial matters, made clear that such a situation was intolerable because it would create the appearance of a conflict of interest.

Mr. Palmer later issued a statement in Budapest saying: "In view of the interest generated by my new position, and in order to avoid any possible appearance of conflict of interest, I am resigning as ambassador to Hungary and am paying my farewell calls on Jan. 29 and 30."

It was announced last week that Mr. Palmer, a career Foreign Service officer, would become the chief executive officer of the Central European Development Corp.

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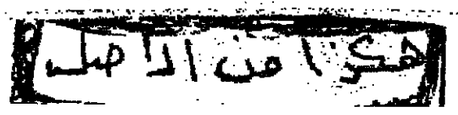

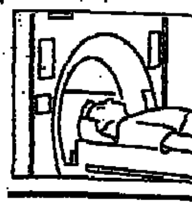
FROM MEDICAL CHECKS

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.
BUSINESS / FINANCE
** MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1990

TO BUSINESS CHECKS
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

EUROBONDS

U.S. Hopes Are Pinned On Japanese Investors

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — U.S. financial markets, for years propelled by a tailwind that obscured the nation's underlying financial problems, have run into a headwind that many Americans had come to believe would never slow them down. That powerful force, first driving, now dragging asset prices, is the flow of Japanese investments.

As long as the flow was into the United States, the country could live beyond its means and ignore its inadequate level of domestic savings, which show up as huge deficits in the federal budget and the current account — the widest measure of international trade.

Despite frequent warnings, notably from Paul A. Volcker, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that America was becoming overly dependent on foreign inflows that one day might dry up, Wall Street bankers insisted such fears were exaggerated.

Signs of Japanese selling led to a strong bout of jitters on Wall Street.

The bankers were fond of saying that the Japanese had no choice but to invest in America: no other market was large enough to absorb their cash surplus, nor liquid enough to comfort the Japanese that the acquired assets could also be sold without causing significant upset.

It is still too early to say whether that belief is mostly true or mostly false. But Wall Street last week took fright at the prospect of being put to the test, as rumors spread that the Japanese have begun reducing their dollar holdings.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 118 points last week amid signs that the Japanese were selling equities, while long-term interest rates rose a quarter-point, an upset about equal in magnitude to the setback in stock prices, in anticipation that the Japanese may boycott next week's auction of Treasury bonds at its quarterly refunding.

Interest-rate levels, exchange rates and possibly even stock prices hang on the outcome.

In past auctions, the Japanese have accounted for 30 percent or more of the buying. Their failure to participate could drive up the rates the Treasury needs to pay to sell its bonds. The drying-up of capital inflow could also drive down the dollar against the yen.

THAT COULD HAVE a nasty impact. The yen's rise would increase the cost of imports from Japan, adding to the U.S. trade deficit and feeding inflation. A rise in long-term interest rates could trip the economy from its fragile pace of expansion into a recession.

As it is, Moody's Investor Service last week reported that "credit ratings of U.S. corporations declined in record numbers during 1989," and said it "expects that 1990 will be the sixth consecutive year in which U.S. corporate downgrades outnumber upgrades by a wide margin." It added that the record $9.3 billion in bond defaults last year "is almost certain to be broken in 1990."

Concern about Japanese participation in next week's auction has become a specter haunting U.S. financial markets and causing jitters in other markets that might suffer from the possible fallout.

The most optimistic scenario that analysts view is one in which the Japanese do bid for the new bonds because of the political uncertainty at home about the outcome of the Feb. 18 election for the lower house of the Diet, or parliament.

At best, the election will not be a clear-cut victory for the ruling Liberal Democrats, in which case, increasing holdings of dollar assets remains desirable. At worst, the Japanese will buy the bonds, figuring that yields have already risen and that their participation will trigger a rally, allowing them to sell the paper at a profit and take their money home if the election outcome is favorable.

What has changed since the last auction, and clouding the outlook for the upcoming sale, is that relative asset values have shifted against the United States. Long-term interest rates everywhere have moved up, but faster in Japan than in the United States.

Three months ago, yields on U.S. bonds were 2½ percentage points higher than Japanese government bonds. Last week, in wildly gyrating markets, that differential narrowed to a low of 1.2 percentage points before closing the week at a spread of 2 percentage points. The yield on the Japanese government's 10-year bond soared to a high of 7.03 percent before closing the week at 6.47 percent.

The worry is that Japanese investors may consider the current differential too narrow to cover for the possible exchange-rate risk if the yen rises substantially against the dollar.

Three months ago, that differential looked more attractive than it does today, because then the dollar then looked more stable and investors could also hope to make capital gains since

See EURO, Page 9

World Bank Is Set to Resume Loans to China

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank president, Barber B. Conable Jr., has recommended that the bank resume aid to China with two emergency loans totaling $90 million, according to World Bank sources.

Lending to China was suspended after the violent repression in June of the democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Mr. Conable first got clearance from the United States, Japan and other principal governing powers of the bank before sending detailed recommendations to the bank's executive board, the sources said.

The board is scheduled to vote on the issue Feb. 8, the sources said, and the loans are expected to be quickly approved.

At the time of the events in Tiananmen Square, the bank was considering seven loans to China, totaling $780 million. One of the two loans that Mr. Conable has recommended — for $60 million, to relieve extreme poverty in Jiangxi Province, one of China's primary agricultural regions — was among the seven then under consideration.

The other, which was not on the original list, would offer $30 million to help repair damage from an earthquake in October in parts of Shanxi and Hebei provinces.

Officials would not say specifically that the United States and the other countries had approved the loans, but that "a consensus to go ahead" was achieved. But Mr. Conable had indicated earlier that he would not submit recommendations to the board until he had such approval.

Mr. Conable has indicated that remaining fixed loans to China, covering $720 million, would be approved if China proceeds with basic economic reforms.

The earthquake loan will cover about two-thirds of the estimated cost of reconstruction. Mr. Conable told the board that while the earthquake was not a major disaster by Chinese or global standards, it had significantly affected the economy of the regions, with 150,000 people having lost their homes and their livestock.

The non-Communist world froze government and World Bank loans to China after the June repression, and most commercial banks followed suit.

There have been several indications recently that governments have been prepared to soften their stand toward China, but the country's hopes of restarting its borrowing program received a setback last week after the U.S. Congress overrode President George Bush's veto of a bill allowing Chinese students to prolong their stays in the United States.

■ NEC Nears China Accord

The Japanese computer company NEC Corp. is close to launching a $300 million joint project with China for construction of two high-technology factories in that country, an NEC spokesman was quoted by Reuters as saying in Tokyo.

"The project is 90 percent certain," the spokesman said, "but we'd like to wait for Japanese government and international approval before we sign the deal." If it goes ahead, the project would be the first major Sino-Japanese undertaking since the June repression in Beijing.

An NEC spokesman, Seiji Igarashi, said the project would be launched as soon as Cocom rules and economic sanctions against China are relaxed.

Sweden To Be Hit By Strike

Bank Union Sets Walkout Monday

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The entire Swedish banking system faces paralysis Monday after the union representing bank employees rejected on Sunday an 8.75 percent pay offer from employers and said it would go ahead with a strike threat.

The union is threatening to strike starting Monday in support of a 15 percent wage-rise demand. "The pay offer is nowhere near the level we are prepared to accept," said the union's chairman, Rolf Blom.

In retaliation to the strike threat, the bank employers' organization has said it will lock out all bank staff on Monday. The employers had threatened the lockout unless the union accepted arbitration for the dispute.

The strike and lockout — the first such action since 1981 — would close down the entire Swedish banking system and have ripple effects in other financial markets, analysts said.

The two sides had been negotiating throughout the weekend to try to avoid a strike. The strike and lockout of this country's 60,000 bank employees could quickly shut down trading in stocks, bonds and the currency markets.

"Nothing has come out of the negotiations which could lead us to call off the strike threat," the union said in a statement on Sunday.

"But the employers still have until seven o'clock tomorrow morning to show there is ground for further negotiations," the statement said.

The bank conflict halted trading on the Swedish credit and currency markets last week. Since payments for transactions on these markets take two days, the markets had to be shut two days in advance of the threatened strike and lockout in order to allow deals to be settled.

Employees of the Vardeppaperscentralen, or VPC, which records securities transactions in Sweden, are also under the bank employees' umbrella and so will also be locked out starting Monday. The governor of the Stockholm Stock Exchange has warned that the exchange could be forced to close.

On Friday, Swedes lined up at banks to draw cash before the strike.

A similar labor dispute has already severely hampered Finland's foreign-exchange and money markets. Finnish banks have threatened to lock out employees starting Feb. 1.

Tool Orders In U.S. Rose In Month but Fell on Year

By Jonathan P. Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Orders for U.S.-made machine tools jumped 14 percent in December from the previous month, according to a report for release Monday, reflecting what analysts said was a spurt in capital spending.

The December rise in orders, one indicator of U.S. economic health, reversed a three-month decline. For 1989 as a whole, however, machine-tool orders tumbled 21.7 percent from 1988, according to the monthly report of the Association for Manufacturing Technology.

Analysts have contended that a slowdown in orders from the U.S. automotive industry has been the principal factor in the declining new order levels.

The association said that new orders climbed to $209.7 million from $184.4 million in November. The December figures also represented a 34 percent decline in new orders from the year-earlier period.

Analysts generally considered the December jump to be relatively insignificant, saying that the downturn in orders from the automotive industry was certain to affect the new order rate for coming months.

For the year, machine tools orders stood at $2.81 billion, down from $3.59 billion in 1988. While the figures for the year are significantly higher than the $2.1 billion during the industry's slump in both 1986 and 1987, analysts predict that the level of new orders will slump to between $2.3 billion and $2.5 billion for this year.

Snowless, the Ski Industry Goes Downhill

By Pia Farrell
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — A continuing lack of snow in European resorts this year is leaving the ski industry, from resort managers to equipment makers, facing losses that industry officials estimate at more than $2 billion.

"They will have to write off this season as a total loss," said Jean-Guy Cupillard, the mayor of the French alpine resort, Alpe d'Huez.

Mountains with practically no snow dot the landscape from Mont Blanc to the Tyrol. Swiss tourism officials said losses of some 1 billion Swiss francs ($670 million) have already been recorded since the start of the season. Business has been particularly bad for Swiss ski-lift operators, who by some industry estimates have lost 150 million Swiss francs since the beginning of December.

In France, ski industry experts said that a quarter of the projected income of 30 billion francs ($5.2 billion) for the year has already been foregone. In Austria, the holiday industry faces losses between 500 million and 1 billion shillings ($42 million to 84 million) this year, tourism officials said.

This is the third consecutive year that unseasonally warm temperatures have delayed the arrival of the ski season in Europe, but most holiday operators say that the situation this year is unusually bad. Many resorts have reported no snowfall since the beginning of December.

"There's simply no snow in most of our villages, so skiers have to travel all the way up to the highest glacier peaks like the Diableret," said Bernard Delahoye, of the Swiss Tourist Office. Resorts in western Switzerland, like Gstaad, have been virtually without any snow for weeks. However, substitute activities like hang-gliding, hiking and tennis are being offered in most resorts, he said.

Gabriel Bouys/Agence France-Presse
A would-be skier at the Superbagneres resort, in the Pyrenees, in early January: for the resort industry, a desolate landscape.

The Austrian weather bureau also reported very little or no snow in most areas, including the popular Tyrol and Salzburg regions, and tourists are canceling vacation plans in record numbers. In Italy, only the highest resorts like Sestrieres have skiiable runs, according to an Italian tourist office official. Valle d'Aosta, the country's main skiing area, has had no snow since November, the official said.

France has probably been one of the hardest-hit countries, since most resorts are not equipped to offer many alternative activities. The French ski federation estimates that out of 430 stations, only about half a dozen resorts have been operational. They include Tignes, Serre-Chevalier, Val-d'Isere, and since some snow fell last week, Superbagneres, in the Pyrenees.

There are a few isolated exceptions where snow has been plentiful since the start of the season. At Aare, Sweden's most popular holiday spot, the snow is three feet deep, and the resort is reportedly getting a lot of calls from British and West German travel agencies with clients who want to switch their reservations.

But in Switzerland and France, the crisis has become so grave that ski operators have called on their governments for help.

Hans-Rudolf Baumann, the president of the Swiss Federation for the Transport and Cable Industries, said that the Swiss government recently passed emergency measures to help out of work ski-lift operators. "The only lift operators who can qualify for government aid are those that have had to completely shut down their business," said Christian Betrizez, who heads the local small-business association at the Swiss alpine resort of Crans-Montana.

In France, where the lifts usually bring in about 3 billion francs a year, the French ski federation expect operators will lose at least 30 percent of their business. Only 2,000 of the 11,000 ski-lift helpers who usually seek seasonal work have found work.

Olivier Stirn, France's tourism minister, announced last week during a two-day visit to stricken resorts areas that the government will start allocating cheap loans and unemployment benefits to full-time ski-lift operators. The government is also considering the creation of disaster funds for the hardest-hit sectors of the industry, similar to its existing relief aid for farmers.

Ski instructors are among the

See SKI, Page 9

Germany Funds Defy Trend, Even Gravity

By Jonathan Fuerbringer
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Being a Scotsman, it goes against the grain to spend $1.50 to buy $1," said Gavin Dobson, president of Murray Johnstone International, a Chicago money manager. That was why he did not buy into New Germany Fund Inc., which was launched last week. But plenty of other people did.

The West German stock market has fallen 4 percent since it hit a record high on Jan. 3, propelled downward largely by jitters over the outlook for the economic development of Eastern Europe, which has replaced much of the euphoria of last fall.

But New Germany Fund opened at $21.875, more than 50 percent above the initial offering price minus underwriting fees. On Friday, it traded even higher, closing at $24.

Those who bought more than 19 million shares over the two days — 76 percent of the fund's 25 million shares — were paying $1.57 to $1.72 for $1 of equity.

Adding to proof of the demand — some analysts say foolishness — the older Germany Fund also rose Thursday and Friday in much thinner trading, closing at $24.50. Investors who bought that fund were paying $2.03 for $1 invested, or a premium of 103 percent.

Such premiums exist because the closed-end funds sell a fixed number of shares at the initial offering. This means that when the stock is traded it can be priced above, at a premium, or below, at a discount, to the net asset value of the fund.

Thomas J. Herzfeld, president of Thomas J. Herzfeld Advisor Inc. in Miami, says such funds historically have traded at a discount and that he does not expect the two German funds to sustain the premium.

For investors, this means that if stocks the New Germany Fund invests in increase in value by 50 percent in the next year or two, the investors who scrambled to buy on Thursday and Friday could still make no profit.

So why is there so much demand? West Germany still looks to reap the chief benefit from economic development of Eastern Europe. And skilled salesmen are quick to convince investors that the funds appear to be the easiest way to get a slice of the German action.

In addition, the newest fund said it will invest in East German equities when that is possible.

The new fund, at a $1.72 for $1 on Friday, was a better deal than the old fund at $2.03 for $1.

But people interested in Germany can get in the game at a much better price, sometimes even at a price that provides more than $1 in equity for a $1 investment. For example, they can invest directly in the West German market simply by calling a stockbroker.

Sony's New Data Discman: The Size of Things to Come

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — A little more than 10 years since it brought out the Walkman, Sony Corp. has permitted a glimpse at one of its most offbeat descendants: the Data Discman, for people who would prefer to jog through the park reading encyclopedia entries.

At an unusual showing of its yet-to-be-released technology, Sony officials last week displayed prototypes of the one-pound (half-kilogram) Discman. It fits into the palm of the hand and can search for data from a three-inch CD-ROM — for read-only memory — a close cousin of the compact disk that can store up to 100,000 pages of data.

The new Discman can read only data. But its success, which is hardly assured, could transform the way people retrieve huge amounts of data.

CD-ROMs store data optically instead of magnetically, and are read by a laser. Computer makers are hoping that they will ride piggyback on the success of audio CDs.

The Discman has its own screen and a tiny keyboard that can be used to enter keywords and other data far from the office. The screen can show 10 lines of 15 Chinese characters across. No prototype has been built for English text.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Jan. 26

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.902	3.143	1.1264	0.3316	0.1516 *	—	5.387 *	1.2754	1.3252 *
Brussels(a)	35.3075	58.7525	20.913	6.1565	2.8113 *	18.5655	—	23.4845	.2464
Frankfurt	1.689	2.809	—	0.2944	0.1345 *	0.8879	4.782 *	1.1327	1.178 *
London (b)	1.659	—	2.8053	9.5025	2,081.50	3.1538	58.455	2.4725	237.50
Milan	1,255.30	2,088.40	743.80	218.94	—	660.26	35.569	841.98	8.762
New York(c)	—	1.6635 b	1.687	5.729	1,254.50	1.899	35.27	1.491	142.845
Paris	Not Available								
Tokyo	143.80	238.28	85.32	25.14	0.1149	75.73	4.0829	96.64	—
Zurich	1.494	2.4825	0.8834	0.2601	0.1189 *	0.7843	4.226 *	—	1.0417 *
1 ECU	1.2064	0.7255	2.0376	6.9216	1,515.58	2.2952	42.6095	1.7993	172.996
1 SDR	1.3236	0.795	2.2356	7.5896	1,661.46	2.5175	46.7334	1.9728	190.481

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	1790.3	Fin. markka	3.974	Mex. peso	2704.02	S. Afr. rand	2.559
Austral. $	1.3149	Greek drac.	157.50	N. Zealand $	1.6807	Soviet ruble*	0.6096
Austr. schil.	11.88	Hong Kong $	7.8105	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	109.20
Brazil cruz.	16.145	Indian rupee	17.036	Norw. krone	6.52	Swed. krona	6.15
Canadian $	1.1945	Indo. rupiah	1795.01	Phil. peso	22.11	Taiwan $	26.05
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.638	Port. escudo	148.40	Thai baht	25.61
Danish krone	6.535	Israeli shek.	1.90	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2320.02
Egypt. pound	2.5932	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2894	Sing. $	1.8715	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.703	S. Kor. won	687.00	Venez. boliv.	43.45

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6547	1.6459	1.6369	Canadian dollar	1.1986	1.2025	1.2063
Japanese yen	143.21	143.03	142.94	Swiss franc	1.4872	1.4854	1.4834
Deutsche mark	1.6866	1.6867	1.6868				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Jan. 26	Jan. 19	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,559.23	2,677.90	—4.43 %
DJ Util.	218.06	221.77	—1.62 %
DJ Trans.	1,101.17	1,153.98	—4.58 %
S & P 100	305.62	319.42	—4.38 %
S & P 500	325.80	339.15	—3.94 %
S & P. Ind	374.58	389.97	—3.95 %
NYSE Co	180.21	187.56	—3.92 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,314.50	2,335.00	—0.88 %
FT 30	1,851.50	1,864.40	—0.69 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	36,874.00	36,836.00	+ 0.10 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,794.14	1,773.56	+ 1.16 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	2,768.86	2,776.29	—0.27 %
World			
MSCIP	534.20	539.70	—1.02 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Jan. 26	Jan. 19
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Federal funds rate	8.22	8 3/16
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Japan		
Discount	4¼	4¼
Call money	6 15/32	6 7/16
3-month interbank	6 31/32	6 15/16
West Germany		
Lombard	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.65	7.80
3-month interbank	8.20	8¼
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14⅞	15.00
3-month interbank	15⅛	15 5/16

Gold	Jan. 26	Jan. 19	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	418.00	408.65	+ 2.29 %

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

December 1989

بنك الجزائر الخارجي
Banque Extérieure d'Algérie

البنك الوطني الجزائري
Banque Nationale d'Algérie

₣ 1,000,000,000

Lead managed by

Banque Nationale de Paris
Crédit Lyonnais
Société Générale
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.

Agent and Arranger

Banque Nationale de Paris

BNP Banque Nationale de Paris

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. Jan. 25 Jan. 26

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
ABN Austral	14½	94	112	9.08	
AIDC	12¾	91	96¼	16.57	
AIDC	14	92	97⅞	15.33	
AIDC	12¾	90	96½	18.20	
Amro Bank	13⅝	90	96¼	18.10	
Amro Bank	14¼	90	98⅛	19.34	
Anz Bk Gp	16¼	92	100	16.10	
Anz Bk Gp X/w	13	92	93½	16.21	
Austri Control	12¼	93	94¼	14.38	
Austri Control	13⅝	94	100½	13.41	
Austri Volksbk	13⅝	90	96¾	18.31	
Austria	14¼	92	99⅞	14.36	
BMW Fin	14½	92	99¾	14.54	
BNP	14	91	96⅜	16.36	
BNP	14	91	97¼	15.42	
BNP	12½	93	93⅞	14.87	
BNP (Austl)	14	98	97	15.13	
Barclays	12⅝	90	96¼	18.49	
Bayernhyp Fin	13	90	96⅝	19.29	
Bayernhyp Fin	13¾	90	96⅝	17.81	
Bco Di Roma	15	90	99¼	21.21	
Berliner Bk	14	90	97½	17.97	
Big Finance	13	90	97½	19.01	
BP Capital	14⅛	92	99⅝	14.62	
BP Capital	12¾	92	95⅝	15.54	
BP Capital 'A'	13⅛	92	97⅝	15.72	
Bq Genl Lux	13⅝	90	96¾	18.22	
CBA	12⅞	93	93¾	15.13	
CBA	15¼	94	101⅞	14.57	
CBA	14	94	98½	14.41	
CBA	13¾	99	98½	14.08	
CBA	12⅝	90	96⅞	18.68	
CBA	13⅛	90	97¼	18.97	
CCF Aust	14	90	97¼	18.13	
CIBC Austrl	14⅜	90	97½	17.44	
Colgate-Palm	14¼	91	97¼	16.28	
Commerzbank	12⅝	90	96½	18.42	
Commerzbank	13¼	90	97¼	18.28	
Council Europe	14	92	99	14.38	
Council Europe	13	93	96¼	14.57	
Cr Lyonnais	14	91	96¾	16.29	
Cr Lyonnais	14	91	97¾	15.92	
Cr Lyonnais	13¼	90	97	17.81	
Cr Lyonnais	14½	90	98½	19.39	
Cr Suisse	14½	92	99	14.99	
Creditanst	12⅝	90	96¼	18.28	
Creditanst	14⅝	90	97¼	18.81	
DFC Finance	13	90	35	n.a.	
DG Bank	12⅝	90	96¼	18.45	
DG Bank	13⅜	90	97	18.12	
Denmark	14	90	97¼	17.14	
Deut Bk	14¼	92	99	14.79	
Deut Bk	13⅛	93	98¾	13.77	
Deut Bk	12⅝	95	95¼	14.07	
Deut Bk	12¼	95	92½	14.28	
Deut Bk	12⅝	90	96	18.89	
Deut Bk	13⅛	90	97¼	18.20	
Deut Bk	14⅛	90	98¼	18.87	
Deut Bk Fin	14½	92	100	14.41	
Deut Bk Fin	15	94	102½	14.12	
Dresdner	12⅝	90	96½	18.42	
Dsl Bank	13⅛	90	97	18.37	
East Kodak	13	90	96½	18.71	
Eurofima	12½	93	94¾	14.50	
Eurofima	13½	94	97¾	14.15	
Eurofima	13	95	96	14.17	
Eurofima	14⅝	90	98¼	18.54	
Exportfin	12⅞	95	93½	14.14	
Exportfin	14⅜	90	99	20.77	
FBDB	19	90	100¼	17.44	
Fiat Fin Trade	14⅛	90	97½	18.77	
Fin Exp Cr	14⅜	90	99¼	21.07	
Ford Cred Aus	14	92	98¾	14.86	
Ford Cred Aus	13	93	95⅝	14.93	
Ford Cred Aus	13½	93	97⅝	14.53	
Ford Cred Aus	15⅛	94	103	14.75	
Ford Cred Aus	12⅝	90	96¾	18.18	
Ford Motor Cr	13⅛	90	96½	18.25	
Ford Motor Cr	13⅜	91	97	17.08	
Gen Ele Cr Cor	15	90	98¾	19.24	
Genfinance	12⅝	90	96¼	18.53	
Girozentrale W	12⅝	92	96	14.93	
GMAC	14¼	91	99¼	14.77	
GMAC (Austl)	12¼	91	95¼	15.84	
GMAC (Austl)	13⅛	92	96½	15.41	
GMAC (Austl)	13⅝	92	97½	15.17	
GMAC Austr	14	92	101¼	15.22	
GMAC Austr	14	90	97¼	19.08	
GMAC Austral	15⅛	93	100⅝	14.70	
Heinz	12⅝	91	95½	16.38	
IBM	15¼	93	100⅝	14.81	
IBM Aus Cred	12⅝	92	95¾	15.25	
IBM Aus Cred	13	92	96⅛	14.83	
IBM Aus Cred	16	92	102⅝	14.63	
IBM Austr	13⅝	91	97⅞	15.21	
IBM Austr	15½	93	101¾	14.79	
IBM Austr	14½	90	98½	19.09	
IBM Austrl	15⅜	93	101⅝	14.88	
ICI	15	92	99¾	15.42	
ICI	15½	92	99⅞	15.43	
Ibm Aust Cred	14⅛	93	99¼	14.69	
Indust Kred Bk	12⅝	90	96¼	18.46	
Kraft	13⅛	91	96¼	17.65	
Kraft	14½	92	96	16.83	
Kreditbank	14⅛	90	97¼	18.35	
Mcdonalds	14⅛	91	98⅞	15.27	
Midland Aust	13⅜	90	97⅜	18.49	
Montreal Tsco	12⅝	90	97¼	17.89	
N S Wales Trsy	14¼	92	99¼	15.01	
Natl Austrl Bk	14⅝	94	99½	14.91	
Natl Austrl Bk	15	90	99⅝	18.74	
Pepsico	13	90	96½	18.02	
Rabobank Nl	15¼	90	98⅝	18.99	
SBC Cay	14	90	98	18.59	
SEC Victoria	15¼	94	102⅝	14.96	
SEC Victoria	12¾	95	92⅞	14.34	
SEK	13⅛	91	96¼	15.79	
SEK	14½	92	99	14.71	
SEK	12¼	93	93⅞	14.93	
SEK	14½	90	99¼	22.21	
Skandi Enskild	13¾	90	97	17.25	
Soc Gen	13	92	97	14.67	
Soc Gen	12½	93	94⅝	14.59	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	97	100⅝	14.89	
St Bk Sth Aust	15¼	94	102⅛	14.93	
State Bk Nsw	12½	91	95½	16.39	
State Bk Nsw	13⅝	94	97½	14.73	
Sth Aust Govt	n.a.	94	51	14.85	
Sth Aust Govt	n.a.	94	56	15.92	
Sweden	15	94	101⅝	14.41	
Sweden	13¾	94	97⅞	14.29	
Tor-Dom Aust	16¼	92	103	14.77	
Tor-Dom Aust	14½	90	97¾	18.51	
Tor-Dom Bk	18	90	99½	17.45	
Toyota Credit	13	91	96⅝	15.35	
UBS Fin	14	94	99¾	14.20	
Unilever	14⅜	90	98¼	19.19	
Volkswagen	15	94	102	14.28	
Walt Disney	14½	90	98½	18.63	
Westd Ldbk	12⅝	90	96½	18.28	
Westlb Fin	13⅛	90	96¾	18.10	
Westlb Fin	13⅛	90	97¾	18.28	
World Bk	13⅞	92	98	12.77	
World Bk	14¼	94	99½	14.32	
World Bk	12⅞	94	96⅛	13.76	
World Bk Feb	14½	92	101	13.51	
World Bk Jul	12⅞	93	96¼	13.92	
World Bk Mar	12¾	93	97	13.94	

Canadian Dollars

ECU Straights

Yen Straights

Pound Sterling

To Our Readers

The International Herald Tribune is offering expanded coverage of international bond prices. The listings of issues denominated in U.S. dollars, European currency units and Japanese yen have been expanded, and we are adding British pound, Canadian dollar and Australian dollar bonds.

The expanded listings will be carried in two parts, each appearing every other week. This edition carries issues denominated in currencies other than U.S. dollars.

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY. A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS —WORLDWIDE

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 26.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial sales load. f—Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

New I…

Compiled by Lau…

Floating Rat…

Fixed-Coupo…

Equity-Linked

EURO:…

(Continued from fi… U.S. interest were… as the economy s… into recession.

But the latest U… on Friday, show… economy did slow… last quarter of 198… (only a 0.5 percent … of that appears to… early in the period… goods orders in … vanced at a healthy … nual rate.

The orders data … "the economy bott… time during the fou… was not looking so… of it," said Jonath… economist at Cred… Boston in London.

John Lipsky, … economist at Sal… Inc., said he expec… sluggish growth an… in U.S. inflation" a… creases in fuel and f… their way through… delaying possible fu… the Fed until the en…

No immediate … easing by the Fed … hopes investors mig… turning capital gai… bond prices.

The election in J… pecially large in the … cause of its impact … exchange rate. Unc… the outcome of the … factor, but equally … widely held view th… Japan is being held … ing domestic interest … election is over.

This has kept the … stable against the d… when the Deutsche … preciated by abou… With the election o… the yen is expected …

Traders report th… vestors are already r… yen bond market, di… possibility of a furth…

SKI: Thi…

(Continued from firs… worst-off in the ind… ing to Bernard C… heads the French … Federation, 70 perc… 1,100 ski teachers … since the start of the…

"Since they're … workers they've had … their monthly socia… ments even though … haven't received a … since November." … said. "Some of them … leave the profession … to their regular off-… carpenters and wood…

Ski equipment d… port sales falling 40… percent from the sa… year. There has been … for the 300 pairs of … Ovize Sport, a ski-a… the French resort of … "We're lucky if we … pairs a week and w… most no sales on our … Yvette Ovize, the sto…

The French ski-ap… estimates it will lose … francs in sales this … ailing distributors, t… is considering offeri… loans and will also a… delay in December … loan payments, said … tier, director of the … tion for sports and re…

European ski-equi… are expecting their sa… percent to 10 percent…

"Even if the seaso… ff, it will be impossi… n lost sales," said … ompard, a director o… ading French ski m… bout 45% of its sale…

"Ski stores are still… idate last year's sto… sult our orders have … g," said Bruno Pig… porter for Austrian … her. Mr. Pigato said … usually an importa… les, but his year he … ct to sell any skis m…

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Asfinag	DM 300	2005	0.15	100.10	—	Below 3-month Libor. Callable at par in 1995. Fees 0.20%. (Deutsche Bank.)
European Investment Bank	ITL 200,000	1997	libid	100	100.05	Interest will be the 6-month Libid. Callable at par in 1991. Fees 0.70%. (Italian Int'l Bank.)
Fixed-Coupons						
C. Itoh & Co.	$100	1997	9½	101⅝	99.75	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nikko Securities.)
Marubeni Int'l Finance	$100	1994	9⅜	101⅛	99.25	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe.)
Tokai Bank Nederlanden	$100	2000	9½	102	100.00	Callable at par in 1993. Fees 2%. (Bankers Trust Int'l.)
British Telecommunications	£125	1993	13¾	101.30	100.50	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
European Investment Bank	£150	2000	12	100⅞	98.70	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Interfinance Crédit National	FF 700	1992	10⅛	100⅞	99.63	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Crédit Lyonnais.)
Crédit Foncier de France	ECU 65	1999	9⅞	97.85	—	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Electricité de France	ECU 150	1991	11½	101.45	100.33	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (UBS-Phillips & Drew Securities.)
Toyota Motor Credit	ECU 100	1993	10½	101.70	100.25	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Bremer Landesbank Capital Markets	Aus$ 40	1993	15	101⅞	100.28	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Norddeutsche Landesbank.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	¥ 25,000	1993	7⅛	101¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Citicorp	¥ 15,000	1993	7⅛	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Denmark	¥ 40,000.	1995	7	101⅜	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Skopbank	¥ 10,000	1994	7⅛	101.60	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Nippon Credit Int'l.)
State Bank of New South Wales	¥ 10,000.	1993	7⅛	101¼	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Equity-Linked						
Maruzen	$200	1994	open	100	98.38	Coupon indicated at 2⅛%. Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set Jan. 29. (Nikko Securities.)

Interest Rate Fears Send Bonds Sliding

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Long-term Treasury bond yields rose above 8.5 percent last week, as fears of rising interest rates and signs of a stronger-than-expected U.S. economy pushed debt prices lower.

The benchmark issue, the 8⅛ percent bond due in 2019, fell to a price of 95 17/32 from 98 11/32. The yield rose to 8.54 percent from 8.47. The yield was the highest since the 8.60 percent on June 1.

Prices tumbled Friday on the Commerce Department's estimate that the gross national product ex-

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

panded by a half a percentage point in the fourth quarter — weak, but stronger than many had expected. Other data showed durable goods orders up 2.5 percent in December — another better-than-anticipated figure. The statistics lessened recession fears and, accordingly, the likelihood that the Federal Reserve Board would allow interest rates to fall.

"There were three basic reasons for the absence of retail interest in the Treasury securities market," said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

"One was the fallout from last Tuesday's Treasury auction of Refcorp bonds. The second was the confusion over the possibility of reimposing a withholding tax on investments by foreigners, and the third is the growing fear that many Japanese investors may shun the upcoming Treasury refunding."

The sale of $5 billion of 40-year bonds for the Resolution Funding Corp., which is trying to deal with the failure of hundreds of savings institutions, was less than successful. Dealers said the yield on bonds ended the week at 8.77 percent, compared with the average of 8.60 percent produced by the auction.

Although aides to the Fed chairman, Alan Greenspan, denied he favored a tax on foreign investments, his vague remarks on the subject during a congressional hearing earlier depressed Treasury securities prices in overseas markets.

But, this aside, the narrowing yields between Treasury debt issues and comparable foreign government securities as well as the declining value of the dollar has fed the fears about overseas interest in the next refinancing.

On Wednesday, the Treasury is scheduled to announce the terms of its next mid-quarter auctions. It is widely expected that the Treasury will offer $10 billion each of 3-year and 10-year notes and 30-year bonds in the first week of February.

The sight of the on-coming flood of new issues has hung like a cloud over the market since early January, but it will be another week before market participants will forced to cope with the fresh supply.

Paul L. Kasriel, a vice president and monetary economist at the Northern Trust Company, said that "everyone is basically shell-shocked. The dealer community is not going to fight this. I intend to wait and let somebody else be the first guy who buys the long bond. And I think a lot of other people feel that way."

An example of how edgy participants in the markets have become was provided on Friday, when Moody's Investors Service said it had downgraded certain RJR Nabisco securities.

The Moody's downgrade, to B3 from B2, covered about $7 billion worth of senior convertible debentures and payment-in-kind securities. The ratings agency cited uncertain prospects for the tobacco industry for its action.

At the same time, however, Standard & Poor's Corp. affirmed its ratings on the company, and suggested that slightly stronger cash flow than anticipated could lead to a ratings upgrade at some point.

Traders chose to focus on the Moody's report, and bids on RJR issues tumbled, some by 10 points.

The price move amazed many participants in the high-yield market for corporate bonds.

"I have a hard time believing that a bond could be down 10 points on a ratings downtick," said Mark Vaselkiv, a vice president at the T. Rowe Price High Yield Fund. "It just shows how nervous this market is." *(NYT, UPI)*

Arab Banks Fund Bahrain Concern

10-Year, $560 Million Loan Is Longest to the Mideast

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A group of Middle Eastern banks won last week the mandate to arrange the financing for a $1.2 billion aluminum project by Aluminum Bahrain.

Arab Banking Corp. and Gulf Investment Corp. won the competition. They offered slightly thinner terms than two other groups on the pricing for a credit now being syn-

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

dicated in the international banking market.

The 10-year loan, the longest yet achieved by a Mideast borrower, amounts to $560 million. The bulk of the remainder of the financing for the aluminum project will be in the form of supplier credits.

Interest on the loan is set at 43¾ basis points over the London interbank offered rate for the first three years and 50 basis points, or half a percentage point, thereafter.

Front-end fees are expected to total 45 basis points. The competing bids, which had slightly higher margins and slightly lower fees, provide for an overall cost that is two to 10 basis points more expensive, bankers reported.

A $100 million, five-year loan is being arranged by Citicorp for Smurfit Packaging Corp. and guaranteed by Smurfit International BV. The loan, which will be fully drawn, is to help finance a capital restructuring. Jefferson Smurfit Group, based in Ireland, is one of the world's largest paper and packaging companies.

Interest on the loan is set at 17½ basis points over Libor.

Citicorp and Banque Nationale de Paris were appointed joint arrangers of a 1.5 billion French franc ($262 million) financing for Enimont Finance Overseas Overseas Ltd. Enimont was recently created to hold the chemical operations of Montedison SpA and Italy's state-owned Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi, or ENI. Enimont is purchasing industrial assets in France.

Enimont's first international debt financing will run for five years. Interest is set at 10 basis points over the interbank offered rate. In addition, there is an annual facility fee of 10 basis points, which will be paid whether or not the full amount of the loan is drawn. Front-end fees to banks underwriting 150 million francs amount to another 10 basis points.

Citicorp is also unloading some 210 billion lire ($167 million) of auto loans on the books of its Italian unit. It is using the auto loans to securitize a loan being raised by a single-purpose company created for the exercise, Chariots No. 1 Ltd.

The complex loan is broken in two parts, with 100 billion lire with a maturity of 364 days carrying a margin of 17½ basis points over the interbank rate. The second part is of 110 billion lire with a maturity of four years and a margin of 25 basis points over the interbank rate, rising to 50 basis points after 39 months — at which time, Chariots has the option of paying down the loan.

Interest and principal received on the underlying car loans will service the debt of Chariots. Lenders to Chariots have some protection against unpaid car loans through a letter of credit provided by Bayerische Vereinsbank, which would cover up to a 12 percent shortfall in receipts.

In the short-term commercial-paper market, the Asian Development Bank announced its intention to raise up to $150 million or its equivalent through the sale of paper having a maturity of not less than seven days nor more than 365 days. Shearson Lehman Brothers is arranging the program and will serve as a dealer along with Credit Suisse First Boston, Daiwa Securities and IBJ International Ltd.

This will be the ADB's first short-term, money market program.

Saudi American Bank

Reuters

BAHRAIN — Saudi American Bank, the largest of Saudi Arabia's nine joint-venture banks, said on Saturday that its 1989 net profit rose 79 percent to a record 422 million riyals ($112.6 million).

EURO: *For U.S., Suddenly, Much Depends on Japanese*

(Continued from first finance page)

U.S. interest were expected to fall as the economy slowed, possibly into recession.

But the latest U.S. data, released on Friday, show that while the economy did slow sharply in the last quarter of 1989, advancing at only a 0.5 percent annual rate, most of that appears to have occurred early in the period, since durable-goods orders in December advanced at a healthy 2.5 percent annual rate.

The orders data suggested that "the economy bottomed out some time during the fourth quarter and was not looking so bad at the end of it," said Jonathan Wilmot, an economist at Credit Suisse First Boston in London.

John Lipsky, London-based economist at Salomon Brothers Inc., said he expected "continued sluggish growth and a likely spike in U.S. inflation" as the winter increases in fuel and food prices work their way through price indexes, delaying possible further easing by the Fed until the end of winter.

No immediate prospect of an easing by the Fed rules out any hopes investors might have of capturing capital gains from rising bond prices.

The election in Japan looms especially large in the calculation because of its impact on the yen's exchange rate. Uncertainty about the outcome of the election is one factor, but equally important is the widely held view that the Bank of Japan is being held back from raising domestic interest rates until the election is over.

This has kept the yen virtually stable against the dollar at a time when the Deutsche mark has appreciated by about 11 percent. With the election out of the way, the yen is expected to recover too.

Traders report that foreign investors are already returning to the yen bond market, disregarding the possibility of a further rise in short-term interest rates in anticipation that the currency gains from the expected rise in the value of the yen will more than offset the possible decline in bond prices.

What worries analysts is the little incentive Japanese investors have to sell yen to buy dollar bonds next week if the yen is likely to appreciate shortly thereafter.

Nor is it attractive for them to borrow dollars to buy dollar bonds — as they have in the past when the exchange rate looked unfavorable — since the cost to borrow dollars is now about equal to the income they would receive holding the bonds.

A further constraint on Japanese investors is the approaching end of the fiscal year, on March 31. To cover for the substantial losses on their domestic stock and bond investments — bond yields are up nearly 2 percentage points in the past quarter — the Japanese are selling foreign assets on which they are showing gains to cover the domestic losses.

That is hardly the time for them to rush into what look like risky investments in U.S. government bonds.

The sales of U.S. assets by the Japanese, the move by other investors into yen bonds and worries about the impact of next week's auction is already driving the dollar down against the yen. It closed Friday at 142.845 yen, a level not seen since late last year, and further weakness is expected.

The Deutsche mark and the European currencies linked to it are expected to be spectators, holding stable against the dollar and declining from the near-record highs against the yen — a development that should help ease the growing trade tensions between Europe and Japan.

Last week's economic data "was good news for the dollar" as far as European investors are concerned, said Christopher Potts, an economist at Banque Indosuez in Paris, because it rules out any near-term easing in U.S. interest rates.

■ Brazil Debt Plans

WASHINGTON — President-elect Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil promised on Friday to make proposals to renegotiate his country's $115 billion foreign debt debt the week after he takes office March 15, the Associated Press reported from Washington.

Mr. Collor de Mello said he had discussed the debt situation with President George Bush.

Japan to Quote Warrant Prices In Real Time

Reuters

TOKYO — The securities industry will offer real-time market prices for Eurodollar warrants issued by Japanese companies from March, in an attempt to increase transparency of trading in the instruments, according to warrant traders.

Several brokerage firms involved in warrant market-making have agreed to provide real-time prices of 50 warrants through a screen service.

"This move may help soften the Ministry of Finance's intention to list the warrants on the Tokyo Stock Exchange," said Koji Togo, deputy general manager at Nomura Securities.

The ministry has asked brokers to reform the Eurodollar warrant secondary market in Tokyo, including listing the warrants on the TSE, in order to provide more protection for the growing number of investors in the instruments.

U.S. Treasury Zeroes: 'Don't Worry'

By Jerry Knight

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — After causing a flap in the financial markets with two recent bond sales, the U.S. Treasury Department has a message for Wall Street: don't worry about Tuesday's sale of a new kind of government bond.

Treasury officials say they have chosen a formula for pricing the bonds that is designed to keep the issue from sending any ripples through other markets.

Both the stock and bond markets were knocked off balance last week when higher-than-expected interest rates had to be paid on bonds sold by Resolution Funding Corp., the agency set up by Congress to finance the U.S. savings-and-loan industry cleanup.

Already nervous about rising interest rates in Japan and West Germany, the markets interpreted the rate on bonds as a sign that interest rates might be headed up.

The Treasury does not want that to happen again Tuesday, when the government sells a new issue of bonds that are part of the S&L cleanup plan.

Resolution Funding last Tuesday sold $5 billion-worth of 40-year bonds. It was the first time in many years that a government agency had issued bonds that will take more than 30 years to be paid off.

This week, Resolution will buy another $5 billion-worth of 40-year bonds from the Treasury, then will stash those bonds away to guarantee there is money to pay the investors who bought the other bonds.

The bonds Resolution is buying from the Treasury are what investment bankers call zero-coupon bonds. The most familiar kind of zero-coupon bonds are old-fashioned U.S. Savings Bonds, which are sold for a fraction of their face value and then pay off in full if held to maturity.

The idea is that by buying the zero-coupon Treasuries at a big discount from the face value — something in the neighborhood of $400 million for $5 billion-worth — Resolution will be able to pay off the principal on its debt cheaply and with no risk. The interest on the bonds issued by Resolution is being paid by the Treasury.

The financing scheme is unique and so are the bonds involved in it. The government does not ordinarily sell 40-year bonds of any kind, let alone zero-coupon bonds, which usually carry lower interest rates than bonds that pay interest in cash.

The problem is that since there are no other bonds exactly like them, there are few good benchmarks that can be used to decide what interest rate ought to be paid.

Further complicating the interest-rate question is the decision made by the Treasury earlier this month on a transaction involving the Mexican government. The Mexicans were allowed to buy zero-coupon bonds that paid about the same rate as coupon bonds that pay interest in cash, raising complaints that the Treasury gave them too good a deal.

After the Mexican transaction, Resolution officials told the Treasury it would like the same deal. Now the Treasury has refused that request.

The rate on the bonds the Treasury sells Resolution will be based on the average yield of what Treasury officials consider the three most comparable securities — the 40-year Resolution coupon bonds and two versions of zero-coupon bonds known as "stripped securities", the 40-year Resolution strip and the 30-year Treasury strip.

SKI: *Thin Snow Means Deep Losses*

(Continued from first finance page)

worst-off in the industry. According to Bernard Chevallier, who heads the French Ski Instructors Federation, 70 percent of France's 1,100 ski teachers have been idle since the start of the season.

"Since they're independent workers they've had to keep paying their monthly social security payments even though most of them haven't received a full paycheck since November," Mr. Chevallier said. "Some of them are starting to leave the profession and returning to their regular off-season jobs as carpenters and woodcutters."

Ski equipment distributors report sales falling 40 percent to 50 percent from the same period last year. There has been little demand for the 300 pairs of rental skis at Ovize Sport, a ski-apparel store in the French resort of Alpe d'Huez. "We're lucky if we can rent six pairs a week and we've made almost no sales on our ski suits," said Yvette Ovize, the store's owner.

The French ski-apparel industry estimates it will lose some 1 billion francs in sales this year. To help ailing distributors, the government is considering offering low-interest loans and will also allow for some delay in December and January loan payments, said Nicole Berthier, director of the French federation for sports and recreation.

European ski-equipment makers are expecting their sales to fall by 7 percent to 10 percent this year.

"Even if the season finally takes off, it will be impossible to catch up on lost sales," said Jean Jacques Bompard, a director of Rossignol, a leading French ski maker that gets about 45% of its sales in Europe.

"Ski stores are still trying to liquidate last year's stocks, and as a result our orders have been shrinking," said Bruno Pigato, a French importer for Austrian ski label Fischer. Mr. Pigato said that January is usually an important month for sales, but his year he does not expect to sell any skis until spring. He said he will have to lay off some of his employees this week to ease the crunch.

Hotel managers are also bracing for a slow season. Many resort hotels are empty this month, and reservations for February, usually the high season, are coming in very slowly.

"We're doing about 15 percent less business than usual," said Christian Betrizez, who runs a medium-sized hotel in Crans Montana. In some regions of France where there is practically no snow, such as the Jura and the Massif Central, bookings have plunged by as much as 70 percent.

In Austria, reservations are down in popular ski holiday spots in the Tyrol and Carinthia regions.

At the Club Med ski villages in France and Switzerland, reservations are half-full. "We're getting a lot of late bookings for February and some of our clients are switching their reservations to our beach clubs," said Club Med's commercial director, Jean-Michel Landeau.

Local real estate agencies at resort villages have had trouble filling rental units this year. "The situation is especially acute in France, where there has been a great deal of overbuilding," said a ski federation official.

Indeed, ski industry experts agree that French ski resorts have more trouble bouncing back from bad seasons than Swiss or Austrian resorts. "Growth in the industry has been based on real estate speculation,' said Mr. Chevallier.

As a result of overbuilding, prices for secondary residences at some resorts have been stagnating for the past three years. At the same time, the number of French skiers has actually decreased. About 8 percent of the French go on skiing holidays, against some 9 percent in the early 1980s.

Of the 10 million European skiers, French resorts attract only about one million a year, while Austria lures 3 million.

JAPAN: *Leader Among Central Banks Looks Inward*

(Continued from page 1)

vestment manager at G.T. Management (Japan) Ltd. "And it's quite clear that the balance of power has shifted away from the internationalists."

What has forced this shift are recent trends in the foreign-exchange markets, Japanese inflation rates and the growth of money supply. Changes in all these areas, according to Mr. Auerback and other analysts, have effectively deprived Mr. Mieno of many of the important policy options available to the Bank of Japan under Mr. Sumita.

Following the Plaza Accord in late 1985, when monetary authorities agreed on a revaluation of world currencies and the need for increased domestic consumption in Japan, the central bank began to allow money supply to grow at levels that would have been considered dangerously inflationary in most other circumstances.

Between 1986 and the end of 1989, annual growth in the broadly measured M2 money supply averaged just over 10 percent in Japan. That is roughly double what would normally be viewed as a safe, noninflationary growth rate. Preliminary figures released last week indicated that M2 grew at only a marginally lower rate in the final quarter of last year.

Mr. Sumita was able to pursue such policies, while maintaining the central bank's key lending rate at a record low of 2.5 percent, because the yen's dramatic appreciation in the post-Plaza period was virtually a guarantee that expansionary monetary policies would produce very high domestic growth but not the inflation that would otherwise have followed such policies.

In many quarterly reporting periods during the late 1980s, dramatically cheaper imports in yen terms produced marked deflation in wholesale prices. The result was modest but politically significant progress in Japan's agreed-upon task of lowering its worldwide trade surplus.

But the stabilization of the yen-dollar rate in the 140 to 145 range and the Japanese unit's marked decline against leading European currencies over the past several months have effectively ended the "internationalist" era in Japanese monetary policy, many analysts said.

Mr. Mieno has shifted toward a committed battle against domestic inflation even though its growth remains low by global standards. On Friday, the Economic Planning Agency announced that consumer prices in 1989 rose by 2.3 percent, roughly half the rate in the United States but more than triple the Japanese rate in 1988 and the highest level here since 1984.

One reason for Mr. Mieno's decision to alter the central bank's focus decisively has been its inability to induce any renewed appreciation in the yen despite three increases over the last seven months in its official discount rate. The rate, charged on loans to commercial banks, now stands at 2.5 percent, its highest level since 1986.

"A major element in Mieno's policy dilemma is that currency markets have been moving in a way that would not have been suggested by trends in interest rates," said Robert A. Feldman, vice president for economic research at Salomon Brothers Inc. in Tokyo. "Suddenly the central bank's most potent tool doesn't work."

But Mr. Mieno has also voiced a new concern among authorities about land and stock prices in Japan. While Mr. Sumita accepted vast increases in real estate and stock prices as a side-effect of his determination to fulfill international obligations, Mr. Mieno has said, in effect, that Japan has done enough on the global side, and now is turning to problems at home.

Mr. Mieno's concern in these areas, Tokyo economists said, is intended partly as an implicit criticism of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, which has done little in the past five years to fulfill the promises of former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to ease land prices by increasing the supply of available land.

The test of Mr. Mieno's position lies in the decisions he makes on interest rates in coming months. Given the current narrow rate differentials between the United States and Japan, any move to tighten money further would risk not only Japan's economic growth prospects, but also the flow of Japanese capital into U.S. securities and the overall stability of global stock markets.

"Markets are watching each other much more closely now than they did even a few years ago," Mr. Feldman said. "And it is in the markets that the importance of Japanese monetary policy is seen as much greater than it was."

Japanese officials defend Mr. Mieno's stance, asserting that Bank of Japan policy has long been more pre-emptive than that of the Federal Reserve and that Tokyo's ability to continue reducing its trade surplus ultimately requires holding the threat of inflation to a minimum.

"Policy management at this moment is obviously more difficult than during the Sumita era," a Bank of Japan official said. "But it's also true that any advanced country would give inflation priority without necessarily taking international coordination into account."

Some analysts believe Mr. Mieno's policy shift, coinciding with his greater global influence, has inadvertently contributed to the market volatility evident in recent weeks. By reiterating concern about wage levels, land costs, oil prices and other potential sources of inflation, they said, he has significantly increased anxiety among investors.

"Suddenly the Bank of Japan is talking about things it rarely mentioned before," one Tokyo analyst said.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 26.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Citicorp	201402	25¾	22⅛	22⅞	—2⅝
NGerm n	191218	24	20	24	
AT&T	144994	42⅝	38⅝	39⅛	—3
BkNE	144660	4	2¾	3½	+ ¾
Telef	138263	23⅞	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
PhilMr s	117044	39¼	36¾	37	—2¼
GenEl	112058	64⅞	60¾	62½	—2⅜
IBM	91918	99⅛	95	96⅞	—1¾
duPont s	83405	41⅜	36¼	37¾	—4⅛
BrMySq	73574	55½	50½	52	—3⅝
Waste s	73361	32⅝	29⅝	31½	— ⅝
Verity	73351	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	
FdNM s	67721	35⅞	30⅞	32	—3⅝
Exxon	61798	49	45⅝	46¾	—1⅞
UCarb	61352	22¼	20⅛	21⅞	—1⅛
AmExp	58392	32	29⅞	29⅞	—1¾
CmpAs s	58161	12⅝	10⅞	11	—1¼
GMotr s	57283	42¼	40½	41¾	— ¾
Chase	54273	32	29	29¾	—1½
ProctG s	52864	69⅛	62½	63⅛	—5⅞
ArchD s	52502	21½	18⅞	18⅞	—2⅝
Merck	50359	73⅞	69¼	72	—1½
BriRsc	49992	45⅞	40½	41¾	—3⅝
PacTel	45977	47⅛	45	45⅞	—1⅞
AMR	45826	58⅞	54½	57⅞	+1⅞

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
TexAir	114441	9⅛	5¼	6⅛	—3
Sal Nk wt	66549	5⅞	3⅞	5⅛	+1⅛
Dk Nk wt	45105	6⅜	5⅛	6	+ ⅜
BAT In	33354	13⅞	12¾	13⅛	— ⅞
Amdhl	24962	15⅝	13⅞	15½	+ ⅞
JanBell	21926	24⅛	17½	18¼	—5⅝
EchoBy	20926	20½	18⅛	20¼	+1¼
WangB	20581	4⅛	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅜
NY Tim	17681	25½	24⅝	24½	— ⅝
FruitL	17218	14⅞	13	13⅛	—1½
Sothby s	14182	24½	21½	24½	+2⅛
ICH	13090	5	3⅜	3⅝	—1½
Hilhov n	12735	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
WDigitl	10943	10½	9	9⅛	— ⅞
A-aff2 sc	10732	16½	13⅛	14¼	—2⅛
PegGld	10476	15½	14⅜	15	+ ¼
DowC rt	9959	8½	8¼	8½	
HomeSh	9522	8¼	7	7⅜	— ⅜
Alza	8639	39⅛	35¼	35¾	—3⅝

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	905,970,000
Week ago	861,310,000
Year ago	981,990,000
Two years ago	948,700,000
Jan 1 to date	3,267,090,560
1989 to date	3,170,418,000
1988 to date	3,494,700,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	84,150,000
Week ago	71,560,000
Year ago	62,910,000
Jan 1 to date	280,530,000
1989 to date	202,780,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	320	730
Declined	1423	1157
Unchanged	217	283
Total Issues	2160	2170
New Highs	35	32
New Lows	324	189

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	182	296
Declined	667	500
Unchanged	151	200
Total Issues	1000	996
New Highs	16	23
New Lows	139	71

ATLAS FUND

Société d' Investissement à Capital Variable

R.C. Luxembourg B 27255

NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of ATLAS FUND will be held at the Registered Office in Luxembourg, 10A, Boulevard Royal, on:

Monday 19th February, 1990 at 15 hours,

for the purpose of considering the following Agenda:

To ratify the amendments and modifications of the Articles 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 28 of the Articles of Incorporation in accordance with the law of March thirty, nineteen hundred and eighty-eight (March 30, 1988) on Collective Investment Undertakings and adoption of the restated Articles of Incorporation.

The Article 3 will read as follows:

"The exclusive object of the Fund is to place the funds available to it in securities of all types, with the purpose of spreading investment risk and affording its shareholders the results of the management of the Fund's portfolio. The shares of the Fund are to be available to the public by a public or private offering.

The Fund may take any measures and carry out any operations which it may deem useful in the accomplishment and development of its purpose to the full extent permitted by the law of 30th March, 1988, regarding collective investment undertakings".

* * *

The general Meeting shall be regularly constituted and shall validly deliberate on the resolutions if a quorum of shareholders representing one half of the shares outstanding is present or represented. Resolutions must be passed by an affirmative vote of two thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.

The shareholders on record on the date of the meeting are entitled to vote or give proxies. Proxies should arrive at the Registered Office of the Company not later than twenty-four hours before the meeting.

The present notice and a form of proxy have been sent to all shareholders on record at 29th January, 1990.

In order to attend the meeting, the owners of bearer shares are required to deposit their shares not less than five clear days before the date of the meeting at the Registered Office.

Proxy forms are available upon request at the Registered Office of the Company

By order of the Board of Directors

J.Pierson

General Manager

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Jan. 24	Jan. 17
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	8.99	8.86
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	9.08	8.83
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	8.83	8.52
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	13.96	13.32
French francs, less than 5 yrs	11.10	10.98
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.50	12.72
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	11.04	10.95
ECU, 8 yrs & over	9.90	9.86
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	10.33	10.23
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	11.27	11.37
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	15.75	16.06
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	12.76	12.75
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	6.28	6.20
Yen, less than 5 yrs	6.55	6.51

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales — Jan. 26

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	213.90	552.40	1,436.10	981.30
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	32.50	—	—	169.40
ECP	3,553.40	661.80	9,376.60	2,222.10
Total	3,799.80	1,214.20	10,812.70	3,372.80

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	3,069.90	11,859.90	10,621.70	9,771.60
Convert.	155.80	461.00	779.90	438.30
FRNs	594.00	1,145.90	3,869.40	3,318.60
ECP	2,909.60	1,158.70	3,092.60	2,198.40
Total	6,729.30	14,717.50	18,363.60	15,718.90

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates — Jan. 26

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	8 5/16	8¼	8 7/16
Deutsche mark	7 15/16	8 1/16	8 9/16
Pound sterling	15⅛	15¼	15¼
French franc	10⅞	11 1/16	11 3/16
ECU	10 15/16	11⅛	11 7/16
Yen	6⅞	7 1/16	7¼

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds — Jan. 26

Maturity	Close Bid	Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
31.01.92	99 23/32	99 25/32	8.28	8.25
15.11.97	98 14/32	98 16/32	8.58	8.32
31.12.93	97 18/32	97 20/32	8.36	8.33
15.02.95	97 14/32	97 16/32	8.37	8.32
15.01.97	97 21/32	97 23/32	8.45	8.39
15.11.99	96 0/32	96 2/32	8.48	8.42
15.02.06	106 17/32	106 19/32	8.63	8.57
15.08.19	95 16/32	95 18/32	8.54	8.47

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates — Jan. 26

Tax Exempt Bonds — Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	7.44 %
Money Market Funds — Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.70 %
Bank Money Market Accounts — Bank Rate Monitor Index	6.13 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	10.05 %

Source: New York Times.

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek

This week's topics:

- The Future of Silicon Valley
- Jim Baker Is Making His Move
- Rhone-Poulenc Finds A U.S. Connection
- Britain: The Battle Of The Media Barons
- Daimler's Drive Into High-tech

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 26.

			Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			2577	28¼	27	27¼	
ABS s	.32	4.7	127	7	6¾	6¾	
ACC Cp	.16	1.8	715	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
ADC			1131	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ¼
ADT			17420	34¼	32⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
AEL			77	6½	5⅝	6	
AEP s			821	17	15⅝	15⅝	—1
AIRCOA			8	½	½	½	— ⅛
ALC h			954	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
ASK			2924	8½	7¾	8⅝	— ¼
AST			11610	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—1½
AgmRt	.10	1.1	313	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ½
AbingB	.32	4.6	153	7	6⅞	7	
AbeLinc	.20e	2.0	21	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Abram s	.20	3.8	43	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Acodin			1198	1⅞	¾	¾	—
Accel	†		230	7	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
Aceptin			1152	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Acloim s			1657	5⅝	5	5¼	— ⅜
Acl wtB			377	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Aceto	.14b	1.0	87	14⅝	14	14¼	
ACMAT			1	12	12	12	
AcmeSt			428	17¼	14½	15	—1⅜
ActARt	†		723	7½	6½	6½	— ½
ActnSv	.32b	3.2	533	10½	10	10	— ½
ActAuSt			529	4¼	3½	4	+ ¼
Acxiom			430	24	21¾	21¾	—2¼
AdacLb	.16	6.2	17580	3⅜	2½	2½	— ⅞
Adage			2771	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
Adapt			19112	16⅞	16⅛	16⅜	— ½
Adinat s			2046	16¼	14	15⅜	— ¾
AdiaSv	.14	.7	1088	22½	20½	21¼	—1
AdobeS	.14e	.6	22855	25¼	22¼	24	+1¼
Adiec			414	2⅜	2	2⅜	
AdvCir s			4954	x8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
AdvRos			219	10	9	9½	—1
AdvMag			245	16	12¾	13¼	—2
AdMkSv			1402	8	6¾	7¼	— ¾
AdvPoly			501	6⅝	5¾	6	— ⅜
AdvSem			72	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
AdvTel			3014	18	16⅝	17	— ¾
Advanta	.10e	1.2	1934	8⅝	7⅜	8½	
AdvoSy			2811	10⅝	9	9½	— ⅝
Aequitrn			271	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Aegon	1.39e	2.4	335	58⅞	56⅞	57⅛	+ ⅛
AerSysl			342	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
AfIBcCp	.32	6.7	649	5⅜	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
AflBsh			562	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
AgncyR	†		4598	11⅝	10⅜	10⅝	—1
Agnico g	.20	2.1	4505	10½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅝
Agouron			305	10	9½	9⅝	
AirMd			1147	4½	3⅝	4	— ½
AirWisc	†		2285	9⅝	8½	9	— ¼
Airind			11	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Airtran	.16	1.9	540	10½	8⅜	8⅜	—1⅜
Akorn	.07e	4.2	221	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
Akzo	1.46e	4.4	1570	33⅝	33	33¼	— ½
AlamBc	.60a	2.5	36	25	24	24	
Alaten	1.10	9.6	140	11½	11	11½	+ ¼
Aldus			7041	18	15½	17¼	— ½
AlexBr	.22	2.2	1346	10⅛	9½	10	— ⅛
AlexBld	.88	2.5	10711	36	30⅜	31½	—4¼
AlloCp	.36	3.5	183	11¼	10	10¼	— ½
Allco	.20	.7	122	29⅝	28¼	28¼	— ¾
AllAm s			70	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
AlegW			1479	8½	7½	7⅝	—1
AlnOrg	.40	1.1	22	37⅛	37½	37⅛	
AllonPh			1217	11	9⅝	10½	— ½
AlnPh wt			41	2	1½	1½	— ½
Alliant			8165	7⅛	5⅝	6⅞	+ ⅞
AlldBk	.30	3.9	47	8¼	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
AlldCap	1.15e	6.1	348	19	18	18⅞	
AldCall	.15e	1.0	1920	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ¼
AlldGp	.44	3.3	47	13½	12⅞	13¼	
AlldRsh			260	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
AloyCpt			612	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅜
AlistFn			294	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅝
Allwst s			13892	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
Aloette	.32	2.3	5980	15¼	13½	14	—1¼
Alpharl			77	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
AlpMic			254	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
AltaGld	.06e	.9	7922	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
Altai			15	3	3	3	
Altera			5846	8	7¼	7½	— ½
Altus			1868	2¾	1	2⅝	+1⅛
Altos			2447	6⅝	4⅝	5¼	—1⅝
Altron			854	5½	5	5½	+ ½
AmbFn			184	⅜	¼	¼	—
AmcorF	.50	3.2	546	16¼	15⅜	15¾	
Amrlan	.40	3.3	66	12¾	12¼	12¼	
Amorbc	.22	2.9	424	8	7	7½	— ¼
AFFMt2	2.46e	28.1	566	8⅞	8¼	8¾	
AFFF			4650	19½	18¼	18¼	— ¾
AmFPr	1.40	12.1	3258	13½	12⅜	13⅛	— ⅛
AFTxE	1.70	16.2	1274	11	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
AFTxE2	1.28	10.7	1630	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
AWAirl			12223	9	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅜
ABnkr	.50	4.4	1586	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
AmCaR			1048	7⅝	7	7¼	— ⅜
AmCity			279	17¼	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
ACaloid	.44	3.8	11	12½	11½	11½	—1¼
AConsu			7	7½	7	7	
AmEcol			226	6	5½	5½	— ¼
AFSvDu			110	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅛
AFilIrn	.86	3.5	15	24½	24½	24½	—1½
AGreet	.66	2.1	11317	32⅞	30⅜	30⅝	—1
AHlfSv			478	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
AIndF	.56	8.0	107	8⅛	7	7	—1
AmInte			2971	6⅝	5¼	6½	— ⅜
AmLck			39	6	5	6	+1
AMagnt			509	5⅞	5	5⅝	— ¼
AMS			1454	11⅛	10½	11	— ¼
AMedE			220	6½	6	6¼	
AMidl			146	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
ANtIns	1.60	4.7	913	34½	33½	34	— ½
ANuclC			282	1¾	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
AmNurs			596	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
AmPac			28	2¼	1⅞	2¼	
APhyG			20	1¾	1½	1½	— ¼
AmPion			1275	19⅝	17	18¼	+ ⅞
APwC s			2183	13⅝	11⅞	11½	— ¼

(Continued on next page)

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Sale of Cr

BOSTON (Reut has announced th Connolly, retired a The bank, which seeking to raise $6 its survival, said it million range for it Bank of New E approval to sell $ General Electric C The company ex which have receiv declined to identify buyers of the recei

Algeria and

ALGIERS (AP) — reported Sunday that Saharan field it is dev The strike came fro feet) deep at Bir Reba Kebar region, the stat

Israel Seeks

TEL AVIV (Reuter Reconstruction and Europe. Bank of Isra The sources said th President François M force behind the prop Israeli membership in tenders for East E

Italy's Trad

ROME (Combined in December, but end 1988, the national sta At 16.87 trillion lire 30 percent wider than However, the final fig year, some analysts h

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NASDAQ

OTC Consolidated trad ended Friday, Jan. 26. (Continued

AMERICA

Figures as of close of Friday, Jan. 26.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Bank of New England Chief Quits, Sale of Credit-Card Business Near

BOSTON (Reuters) — The troubled Bank of New England Corp. has announced that its chairman and chief executive, Walter J. Connolly, retired at the request of its board.

The bank, which has been plagued by bad real-estate loans and is seeking to raise $6 billion through asset sales in an attempt to ensure its survival, said late Friday that it had received bids in the $800 million range for its credit-card business.

Bank of New England also said that it had received regulatory approval to sell $450 million of assets in McCullagh Leasing to General Electric Co.'s GE Capital.

The company expects to sign a contract for the sale of the cards, which have receivables of $670 million, in the next few days. It declined to identify the bidders. *Analysts said the two most likely* buyers of the receivables are Bankamerica Corp. and Citicorp.

Algeria and Agip Find Oil in Sahara

ALGIERS (AP) — The state-owned Algerian oil company, Sonatrach, reported Sunday that a second discovery of crude oil had been made in a Saharan field it is developing with Italy's Agip.

The strike came from a shaft sunk by Agip some 3,880 meters (12,730 feet) deep at Bir Rebaa Nord, the second such discovery in the Zemoul el Kebar region, the state-owned Algerian company announced.

Israel Seeks to Join European Bank

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel will apply to join the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the proposed bank to help Eastern Europe, Bank of Israel sources said Sunday.

The sources said the Israeli government decided to send the request to President François Mitterrand of France, whose country is the driving force behind the proposed bank for loans to the emerging private sector.

Israeli membership in the bank would allow Israeli firms to participate in tenders for East European projects that it finances.

Italy's Trade Gap Bulged in 1989

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Italy reported a small trade surplus in December, but ended 1989 with an overall deficit sharply above that of 1988, the national statistics institute, ISTAT, reported over the weekend.

At 16.87 trillion lire ($13.4 billion) for the year, Italy's trade deficit was 30 percent wider than the 13.67 trillion lire shortfall in 1988, ISTAT said. However, the final figure was not as bad as had been feared earlier in the year; some analysts had predicted a deficit of more than 20 trillion lire.

(AFP, Reuters)

For the Record

Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the West German agricultural-machinery *and engine maker that is currently undergoing a restructuring,* announced that it had shed its Argentinian subsidiary, Deutz Argentina SA. *(Reuters)*

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

Prices fell last week, affected by high interest rates, a 77-point plunge on Wall Street on Tuesday and unrest in the Soviet Union.

The CBS all-share index fell to 190.40 from 193.80. Volume was lower than the previous week, falling to 7 billion guilders from 8.5 billion.

The Kempen & Co. brokerage said prices could rise now that fears of further sharp interest-rate increases seem to be waning.

Frankfurt

Prices rose last week, but trading was volatile in the wake of sharp *declines in New York and Tokyo.*

The DAX index rose 40.58 points, to 1,794.14. The Commerzbank index gained 20.6 points, to 2,209.20. Volume fell to 42.21 billion Deutsche marks from 47.43 billion.

Among the worst-affected issues were retailers, with Horten losing 6 DM and Karstadt 4 DM.

Siemens rose 17 DM to 726.50 DM after it posted a 21 percent rise *in quarterly profit.*

In an otherwise depressed banking sector, Deutsche Bank rose 7 DM.

Pharmaceuticals mostly improved, with Hoechst registering the sharpest rise, 6.90 DM. Demand remained strong in the energy sector, with VEBA jumping 19.10 DM.

Hong Kong

Prices fell after China toughened its stance on political development when it gains control of the colony in 1997.

The Hang Seng Index fell 7.43 points, to 2,768.86. It plunged 59.65 points the previous week. The broader *Hong Kong Index fell 5.82* points, to 1,817.42, following a 38.13-point slide.

Average daily volume fell to 466 million Hong Kong dollars from 574 million dollars. The market was closed Friday for the Chinese New Year.

Prices were depressed by a weekend decision by China to add restrictions on introducing universal *suffrage. But dealers expected* prices to rise this week in a traditional New Year rally.

London

Economic concerns pushed the market lower, and prices have yet to show a weekly rise in 1990. But stocks closed above their lowest levels of the week.

The Financial Times 100-stock index fell 20.5 points, to 2,314.5. Analysts noted, however, that institutional buying appeared when the gauge fell to the 2,300 area.

Global stock and bond volatility hurt prices, as did questions about *the health of the British economy.*

Big-name shares were in the news, with BAT in demand on talk of a takeover attempt from Hanson to rival the Hoylake consortium, while Lonrho dropped back after lackluster annual results.

After damaging storms across Britain on Thursday, construction companies drew strength from hopes of big repair contracts. Insurance issues recovered losses.

Milan

Prices fell in thin trading, dragged down by losses on other exchanges. The MIB index fell 1.97 percent, to 995 points, while the COMIT indicator dropped 2.03 percent, to 683.23.

Analysts attributed some of the market's difficulties to a power struggle in the Christian Democratic party of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. The current instability seems to have discouraged investors.

Among leading shares, Fiat fell 3.23 percent, despite the announce*ment of good 1989 results.* RAS shed 4.21 percent, Generali 1.09 percent, Mediobanca 2.52 percent and Comit 3.30 percent.

Ferruzzi Group shares also fell, with Montedison down 3.44 percent, Ferfin 2.48 percent lower and Enimont 3.20 percent weaker. Olivetti shed 2.10 percent, though CIR rose 0.92 percent.

Paris

Prices were depressed by interest-rate increases, by falls on other international markets and continuing unrest in Eastern Europe.

The CAC 40-stock index closed at 1,886.75, down from 1,925.95 the previous week.

News that French unemployment had fallen by 0.6 percent and good economic prospects according to most forecasters, failed to lift the market out of the doldrums. Brokers said there was little demand for shares, as investors looked to savings funds and other instruments offering relatively high yields.

Singapore

Prices were mixed last week, with the fall on Wall Street a negative factor, but the first weekly advance in Tokyo this year aiding sentiment.

*The Straits Times industrial in*dex dropped 37.68 points, to 1,489.53, while the SES all-stock index dipped 7.64, to 414.25. Volume fell about 15 percent, to 191.5 million shares, as major players stayed away in advance of the Chinese New Year.

Multi-Purpose was the week's most active issue, rising 14 cents to 1.06. Second was Idris Hydraulic, *up half a cent to 58 cents. It was* followed by DBS Land, which rose 8 cents to 3.10.

Tokyo

Tokyo shares posted their first weekly rise this year. In volatile trading, the Nikkei 225-stock average edged up 37.53, to 36,874.07. A week earlier, it had fallen 680.23.

The composite Tokyo Stock Price Index gained 9.84, to 2,711.15, following a 85.16-point setback the previous week. Trading was thin, with average volume falling to 509.5 million shares from 511.8 million.

Many institutional investors stayed away, awaiting developments in the strengthening yen and the political change in the Soviet Union as well as general elections in Japan, set for Feb. 18.

Zurich

Unrest in the Soviet Union pushed prices lower. The Swiss performance indx fell to 1,088.5 from 1,120.2, while the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator dropped 18.5, to 633.3, and the Crédit Suisse gauge shed 17.7 points, to 595.

Small investors sold a high volume of shares in a tense market largely deserted by foreigners. Brokers said unrest in Azerbaijan had contributed to nervousness.

Blue-chip shares fell, with Nestlé bearer losing 245 Swiss francs to 8,780. UBS plunged 120 francs to 3,860.

Athens Stocks Reach Record

Reuters

ATHENS — The Greek stock market closed Friday at a record high in active trading, after a week of gains that brokers attributed to increased foreign and domestic buying of newly listed shares.

The general index finished at 530.83, a 1 percent rise from Thursday. The previous record of 527.71 was set last Oct. 2.

The latest rise, which bucked the trend in many world markets, was boosted by overseas brokerages and foreign mutual funds trading in Greek stocks, traders said.

Hunt Sister Seeks Ailing U.S. Insurer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Rosewood Financial Inc., an investment concern controlled by Caroline Rose Hunt of Texas, launched a bid Friday for First Executive Corp., a struggling insurance company that carries a huge portfolio of junk bonds.

Caroline Rose Hunt, 65, is the sister of the Hunt brothers of Texas, former billionaires whose fortune collapsed after a failed attempt to corner the world silver market a decade ago.

Rosewood, her best-known company, is a real-estate concern that owns several luxury hotels in the United States.

Analysts said the move was at least partly designed to bolster public confidence in First Executive, whose stock plunged last week after the company disclosed that it would reduce by as much as $515 million the carrying value of its junk bonds.

Under the terms of the offer, Rosewood would merge First Executive into a new company to be formed in partnership with other investors. Rosewood, which owns slightly less than 10 percent of First Executive, said it would pay $6 a share in cash or one new share in the merged company for each First Executive share.

Rosewood valued its proposal at $813 million in cash and stock.

First Executive, which is based in Los Angeles, would say only that its board would consider the proposal "in due course."

Because of all the negative publicity about the company, First Executive has said it expects customers to cash in their life insurance policies and annuities at an increased rate, and insurance regulators, brokers and analysts are closely watching for signs of a run that could imperil the company's survival.

"The worst thing that could happen to First Executive would be panic among their customers," said Udayan Ghose, an analyst at Shearson Lehman Hutton. "Rosewood's bid in part is designed to stem any outflow in funds by saying there's a buyer here that might be able to put some more capital into the company."

The conditional nature of Rosewood's bid, however, brought a cool response from investors. Rosewood's president, Mark W. Hobbs, said the deal was dependent on holders of at least half of First Executive's shares being willing to accept the new shares as payment.

In addition, Rosewood said it still must arrange financing for the deal. *(NYT, LAT)*

Belgium Said to Query ACEC Trades

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The Belgian banking commission has asked for a judicial inquiry because it suspects irregularities in trading of stock in ACEC-Union Minière SA, the metals and mining unit of Société Générale de Belgique, according to a press report.

The complaint followed Friday's report that Rio Tinto Zinc Corp. of Britain was willing to pay about three times the ACEC-UM share price to get a stake in the Société Générale unit, the daily Het Belang van Limburg reported Saturday.

Société Générale immediately denied the report, but ACEC-UM shares were suspended when they rose 8.5 percent to reach 5,610 Belgian francs ($158.90) after half an hour on Friday.

The banking commission lodged the complaint with the prosecutor's office because "it has a suspicion of someone knowingly disseminating wrong information to abuse the ignorance of the small investor," the commission's president Jean-Louis Duplat told the newspaper.

The financial magazine Swingtrend had said Friday that RTZ was willing to pay up to 19,000 francs a share. It said RTZ was "willing to take an important stake in ACEC-UM."

Mr. Duplat stressed the complaint was not aimed at the magazine but against unknown speculators who might have supplied and profited from the information.

He said that, if the rumor was successful, small investors would drive the share price steeply up but would be faced with big losses once the rumor proved untrue.

Société Générale, which controls 86 percent of ACEC-UM shares, said it was not negotiating with anyone to sell a stake in the unit.

Knight-Ridder in Scandinavia

Reuters

MIAMI — Knight-Ridder Inc. announced over the weekend the inception of its MoneyCenter quote, news and graphics service in Scandinavia in cooperation with Marieberg Tidnings AB in Sweden, Sonoma Corp. in Finland and Montel AS, a Marieberg affiliate, in Norway.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Jan. 26.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Volume: 194,410 Open Interest: 2,301,988 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 26.

Option & price		Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Jan. 26.

Option & price		Calls Feb	Calls Mar	Puts Feb	Puts Mar
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total Volume: 633,311 Open Interest: 3,793,408 r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

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(Continued From Back Page)

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...inued on next page

MONDAY SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/By Ira Berkow

Franco's Style: Busting Lines and Riding a Bus

New York Times Service

NEW ORLEANS — Franco Harris, wearing a dark suit, red tie, neatly trimmed black beard and a large smile that broke out and stayed out — like the Louisiana sun — held a news conference Saturday in a French Quarter restaurant. "Franco, what time did you find out?" *someone asked, referring to Harris's selection only an hour or so* earlier to the National Football League's Hall of Fame.

"I don't know," he said. "I don't wear a watch."

It was also noticed that he wasn't wearing a ring, including any of the four Super Bowl rings he had earned as a running back and record-setter in the Pittsburgh Steelers' four championship triumphs.

"I don't wear any jewelry," he said.

With that went a story. "I remember my rookie year with the Steelers, in 1972, and I didn't buy a car," he said. "I used to take the bus in Pittsburgh. The reason is that kids would come up to me and ask: 'Franco, what kind of car do you have? What kind of jewelry?' "

Franco Harris NYT

"Well, I didn't want to give the impression that material things were the only things of value," he continued. "And then they saw me being successful, and I just wanted kids to know that it takes hard work to make something of yourself, and you don't have to be flashy and show it off if you make it. Material things aren't *the important things.*"

What, in his view, were? "People relating to people," he said.

He has heard, of course, of Deion "Neon" Sanders of the Atlanta Falcons, who drapes himself in jewelry, and he knew one Frenchy Fuqua, a lovable running back and teammate who used to hold "dress-offs" with other teammates, as to who was wearing the flashiest clothes. Fuqua usually won, with his peacock hats and shoes with glass heels that held water and goldfish.

"That would work for Frenchy," said Harris, "and French was wonderful. But it just wasn't my style."

□

His style was running with power and speed — he was never clocked as exceptionally fast in the 40-yard dash, but it was said that no one could catch him once he got into the open — and he could find the smallest holes in the line with an almost meditative stutter-step, before he decided where to crack in.

Harris was only the fifth rookie in the NFL to rush for more than 1,000 yards. He accomplished the feat of 1,000 or more yards in a season seven more times.

When the Steelers won *their first Super Bowl, in 1975,* Harris rushed for 158 yards and was named the game's most valuable player.

He said a man should not be measured by statistics alone. "He should be measured by something more special," he said. He spoke of the sharing between his teammates and the fans. "Both the city of Pittsburgh and the Steeler team were building together at that time," he said. "It was a good feeling to be a part of it."

He talked about his doubts as a rookie when he foundered early in the year, before taking off. "Every athlete has doubts throughout his career," he said. "But you have to have strong faith and belief about yourself. My faith in myself never wavered."

There was no talk about who didn't get into the Hall of Fame, and about some of the questions raised by the voting procedure.

On the final ballot, a candidate must have votes from 24 of the 30 sportswriters who make the selection for the hall at Canton, Ohio.

But two candidates in particular would be wondered about. One is Al Davis, managing general partner of the Los Angeles Raiders, and an innovative, winning and independent individual, who fought the league in court over the issue of moving his franchise from Oakland.

When he was asked recently if he felt he deserved to be in the Hall of Fame, he said, in most imperial fashion, "We should have been in it five years ago."

A player who didn't make it again was John Mackey, an exceptional tight end for the Baltimore Colts, and a former president of the players' union.

□

If anyone disputed Harris's credentials, they were not in earshot.

"Did you catch that ball?" someone asked Harris.

He laughed. "I really don't know," he said. This was the so-called "Immaculate Reception" in the playoff game against the Raiders when the ball was tipped by Fuqua and grabbed by Harris, who ran it in for the touchdown that decided the game in the closing seconds. "It all happened so fast," he said.

"Funny thing," he said, "is that the next day I went to the stadium to get a piece of the turf where I caught the ball, and the workmen were just about to tear it up. I got it in time, and I still have it at home."

"One other thing," someone said. "Do you own a car now?"

Yes," he said, "I had to buy one — for business." Harris is involved in sales in doughnuts and sports trading cards around Pittsburgh.

What kind? he was asked.

"I picked it," he said, shyly, almost apologetically, "for safety reasons."

But what kind?

He shrugged, and the smile was still on his face. "A Mercedes," he said.

Landry and 2 Tough Steelers Lead 7 Into the Hall of Fame

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — Tom Landry, the stone-faced coach with the fancy fedora perched atop a brilliant head for the game, has been elected to the Pro Football Hall of Fame in a class of seven inductees, including two more members of the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Landry, head coach of the Dallas Cowboys for 29 years, joined Steelers linebacker Jack Lambert and running back Franco Harris on Saturday as the three members of the hall's class of 1990 who were elected in their first year of eligibility.

Also elected by a 30-*man media* panel were Bob Griese, the Miami Dolphins' quarterback; Buck Buchanan, the Kansas City Chiefs' defensive tackle; Ted Hendricks, the Oakland Raiders' linebacker; and Bob St. Clair, the San Francisco 49ers' offensive lineman who qualified in the old-timer category.

They will be inducted in annual ceremonies in Canton, Ohio, this summer.

The selection of Landry was almost a foregone conclusion. Until he was fired last winter by a new owner, he had been the only Cowboys coach, joining the club in 1960 after a distinguished playing career and a stint as an assistant coach with the New York Giants. He becomes the *fifth coach of the modern era* inducted, joining Paul Brown, Vince Lombardi, Weeb Ewbank and Sid Gillman.

The Cowboys ran off 20 straight winning seasons, including 13 division titles, five National Football Conference championships and victories in Super Bowls VII and XII. Over the years he developed a reputation as a *master innovator* by introducing the flex defense and multiple offenses. He made the shotgun a staple of pro football and was an early practitioner of situation substitution that is now the rage.

Lambert and Harris also seemed locks to gain entry as soon as they became eligible. They join a growing list of Steelers from the Team of the 1970s, though one of their number, wide receiver Lynn Swann, did not make the cut on Saturday. They also are the fifth and sixth Steelers to gain entry in their first year of eligibility, along with Terry Bradshaw, Jack Ham, Mean Joe Greene and Mel Blount.

Harris played 13 seasons and is fourth on the National Football League's *all-time rushing* list with 12,120 yards. He was a 230-pound fullback with many of the moves of a 190-pound scatback.

Lambert was defensive rookie of the year in 1974 and helped solidify the "Steel Curtain" defense of the '70s. He was a fierce hitter and the premier middle linebacker of his era until a toe injury forced his retirement at the end of the 1984 season.

Griese becomes the fourth Dolphin elected to the hall. He was the perfect man for Coach Don Shula's ball-control offense of the 1970s, a cerebral quarterback who called his own plays and constantly confounded opposing defenses. All this despite a serious vision problem that contact lenses couldn't correct. He wore glasses, a rarity, and they preceded him to the hall in 1978, where they were put on display.

Buchanan was a defensive *fixture for the Chiefs,* playing in the first Super Bowl. He was a key figure in the Chiefs' victory over the Minnesota Vikings in *Super Bowl IV.*

Hendricks was known as The Stork because of his ungainly 6-foot-7 (2.02-meter) frame. He was everywhere on the football field, a devastating blitzer, a ball-hawking pass defender and a man with a phenomenal knack for blocking punts and placements.

St. Clair, the choice of the old-timers committee, was the prototype huge offensive lineman, a 6-foot-9, 270-pounder who was a starter in five Pro Bowls in the late 1950s and early '60s. He also was used by the 49ers on defense in short-yardage situations, and, like Hendricks, specialized in blocked kicks, swatting down 10 field goals in 1956 alone.

Christie and Ottey Ride Wind To Victory in 100-Meter Dash

The Associated Press

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Linford Christie of England powered to the gold medal in the men's 100-meter dash at the Commonwealth Games in 9.93 seconds Sunday, one-hundredth of a second slower than Carl Lewis's world record.

But Christie, the Olympic silver medalist, was boosted by a fierce following wind of 3.83 meters per

COMMONWEALTH GAMES

second, nearly twice the legal limit of 2 meters per second, and the time will not count in official world rankings.

"I'm really pleased," Christie said after bettering his semifinal time of 10.02 seconds that also was inside his previous European and Commonwealth record. "I've been training really hard. The crowd here is absolutely brilliant. Everything was on my side."

Merlene Ottey of Jamaica also clocked a fast time of 11.02 seconds to win the women's 100 meters, but when she ran down the home *straight, the wind was even stron*ger, registering 4.37 meters per second.

Despite assists from the wind, their peformances stood out on a day in which seven other track and field gold medals were decided. *(See Scoreboard.)*

Colin Jackson of Wales, ranked second in the world behind Roger Kingdom of the United States, won the gold in the *110-meter hurdles* in a European and Commonwealth record time of 13.08 seconds. The wind was inside the limit.

Darren Clark of Australia won his first major championship after years of injuries and near-misses. *He clocked 44.60 in the 400 meters.*

The 3,000-meter steeplechase produced Kenya's first gold as Olympic champion Julius Kariuki won easily.

Jane Flemming of Australia, who was beaten by four points at *the last games, in Edinburgh in* 1986, won the heptathlon gold with a personal best of 6,695 points.

Rivals thought the Australian team's manager, Sol Spitalnic, was crazy when he predicted his charges could win in excess of 50 gold medals at the games.

But at the end of Sunday, the fourth day of competition of the 10-day, 57-nation sports festival, this estimate started to look conservative.

Sparked by the success of 15-year-old swimmer Hayley Lewis, who had four golds, Australia had won 29 gold medals, including 12 in 15 swimming events.

Lewis won the 400-meter freestyle in 4:08.89 on Saturday to add to the golds she had previously won in the 400-meter individual medley, the 200-meter freestyle and the 800-meter freestyle relay. But she was unimpressed by her own success, saying "I haven't set a world record, or anything."

Lewis's co-stars at the pool were compatriots Andrew Baildon, Lisa Curry and Nicole Livingstone, all of whom set Commonwealth marks.

Baildon smashed his own Commonwealth record for the 100-meter freestyle, winning in 49.80 seconds. Earlier in the week he had won the 100-meter butterfly.

Livingstone sliced .18 of a second off her own Commonwealth mark, winning the 100-meter backstroke in 1:02.46.

Curry, at 27 the oldest member of the Australian swim squad, broke teammate Karin van Wirdum's 3-day-old 100-meter freestyle record in the opening leg of the 400-meter relay.

On the first day of track and field Saturday, the Australians struck gold as Sean Carlin heaved the hammer 248 feet, 3 inches (75.6 meters) on his final throw to edge *defending champion David Smith* of England.

"The great god of hammer throwing smiled on me today," Carlin said.

Eamnon Martin of England, who spent eight weeks in Auckland training, made up for a disappointing default from fatigue in the Seoul Olympics by winning the 10,000 meters.

Russ Daryl/The Associated Press

Canadian gymnast Curtis Hibbert with the latest of seven medals. He has won five golds, including ones for team and individual titles.

Here's to an Ageless Giant

Nicklaus Should Add Sparkle to the Seniors Tour

By William Gildea
Washington Post Service

Jack Nicklaus appeared on the golfing horizon like a science-fiction colossus coming over the curve of the earth. Crossing the crest of a fairway, he resembled a moving tent, so baggy were his trousers that covered gigantic thighs.

No wonder he could hit the ball from his native *Columbus, Ohio, to Dayton. He was built like a* sentinel posted outside a nightclub, past whom no youth would try a fake ID. What hammered at Arnold Palmer's army like sniper fire and broke its single-minded affection with grudging admiration for a worthy rival was what Nicklaus could do after he had hiked out the great distances to where his drives lay.

Nicklaus inadvertently fixed it so he could never be the cuddly bear when, shortly after turning pro, he made his first victory nothing less than the U.S. Open (beating Palmer in a playoff). That was 1962. The old pros suggested then that the standard Nicklaus had set for himself was so weighty it would be hard to hold up for very long. How could he keep scaling Everest?

What better time to consider an enduring greatness than this past weekend when Nicklaus, having turned 50 the previous Sunday, teed off in his first seniors-circuit event, the $450,000 Seniors Skins Game in Hawaii? He joined Palmer, Gary Player and Lee Trevino. Other weekends, he'll be an Adonis among withering men. Yet for the most part he's no longer begrudged his potential dominance.

If there were any hearts yet to unlock, he just about did it (of course there remain hardhearted holdouts) with his unprecedented 20th major victory in 1986 at age 46. That's when he became the oldest to win the Masters (he already was the youngest). From a best of 39th in the seven tournaments he'd entered that year, he became Page One news; America likes its heroes succeeding despite *extremely long odds.*

Not just Nicklaus's appearance has changed dramatically. His metamorphic stages have included the crew-cut Fat Jack (who would finish off a spaghetti dinner with a milkshake) to a more slender, pompadoured Jack, to the trim-bodied, sideburned Jack, to the nicely aging father figure who had to reach up on tiptoe to embrace his tall son the caddie at the 72nd hole of the '86 Masters. There he had arrived as a likable dad who had produced a next generation larger than himself, a joyful family man who also happened to have outdone even Bobby Jones.

"The public hasn't taken to Jack as much as it has to Arnold," *Player observed in the mid-'60s. But* when people got to know Nicklaus, awe gave way to admiration. Prosperity didn't spoil him. Defeat didn't enrage him; it made him work harder.

He could resurrect his game, discover lost enthusiasm, overcome ailments, be gracious with a gallery even if he couldn't be the man of the people Trevino is. Nicklaus could raise a family, and be a big businessman without becoming obnoxious, maintaining generally an amiable visage (except for the frown that takes hold when he is about to strike a ball, or the look of sharp pain when he doesn't hit it well). Not just with his play did he climb to such appreciated stature; he lived down his misfortune of upstaging an idol, Palmer.

Norman Shapiro/The Associated Press

Nicklaus likes his 10-foot birdie in Hawaii.

Who couldn't appreciate his determination? Just a few months after a magazine-cover headline screeched, "Where Have You Gone, Jack?" he responded with a memorable final 10 holes and that Masters victory. He played the last nine in 30 to win a major tournament 27 years after winning the '59 U.S. Amateur, 24 years after winning his *first U.S. Open. That's being a competitor, and* that's longevity.

The merits of seniors sports is a chic debate, but seniors golf will survive it. The presence of Nicklaus will heighten the senior tour's popularity, even if he plans to play only occasionally. Palmer, 60, believes what happened to him will follow for Nicklaus: His interest will grow and he will play more.

Dominant as he looms among the seniors, Nicklaus hasn't anywhere near the detractors he had when he crashed Palmer's party. His legions are looking for a reprise, happy in his announcement this past week that "I'm in pretty good physical shape for my age, maybe even for some people a lot younger."

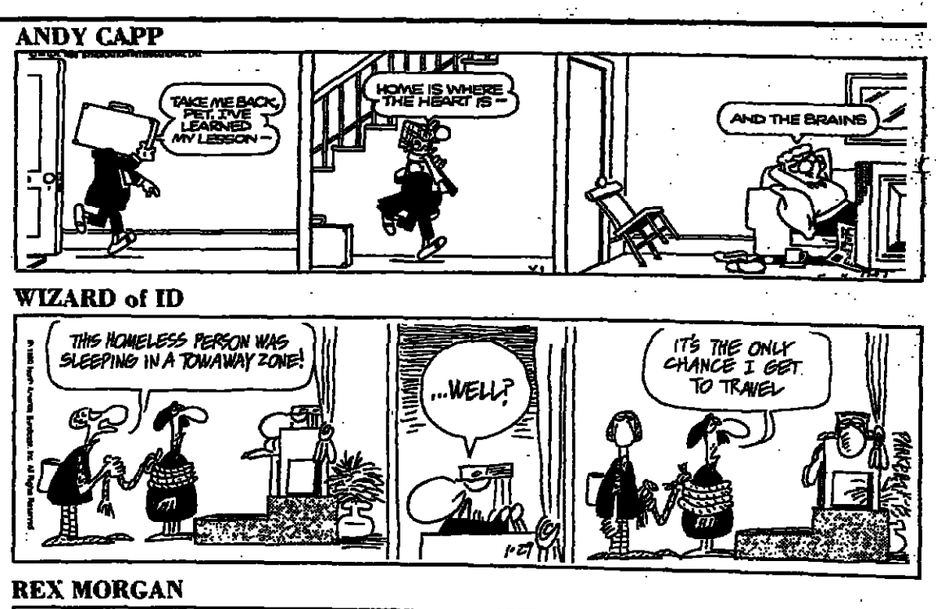
Writing in the current Golf Digest, Dan Jenkins called Nicklaus's sixth Masters victory "the greatest moment of the decade" in golf and ranked him No. 3 among his top 10 players of the '80s (Seve Ballesteros was No. 1, Tom Watson No. 2). Golfer of the '60s and '70s, Nicklaus remarkably kept exclusive company in the '80s — and had a public still expectant as he started the 1990s.

And why not? He turned the last decade by shrugging off being 40 and winning the U.S. Open and PGA in the same year. As dependable as any aging athlete still delivering pleasure and appreciation, he will keep pumping life into his sport because he enjoys it and because he's always experimenting, finagling for perfection. He's come close enough often enough. He made us love him.

DENNIS THE MENACE

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP



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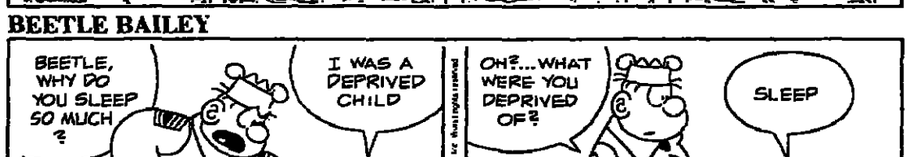

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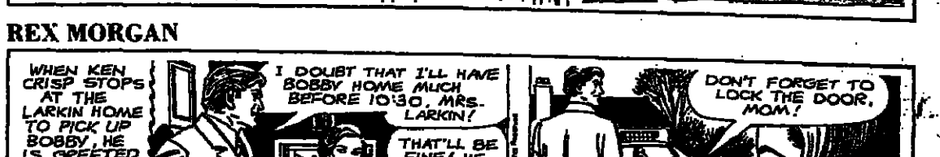

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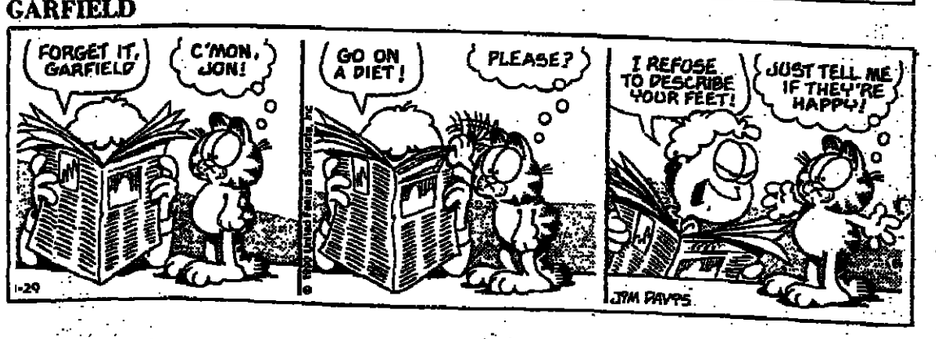
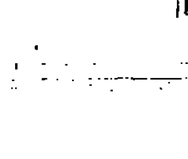


JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOTIX
POAKK
GATHUC
RYMILG



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: IMBUE FLORA WEASEL DOUBLY
Answer: What those newly hatched termites were— BABES IN THE WOOD

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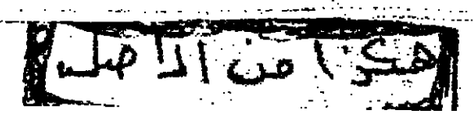


MONDAY SPORTS

Running, Dunking Syracuse Rolls Over Georgetown, 95-76

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

No. 11 Syracuse, after losing eight consecutive games to third-ranked Georgetown at the Hoyas' home court, the Capital Centre in Landover, Maryland, came up with a 95-76 Big East Conference upset victory over the Hoyas.

Georgetown has lost just 14 games there in the last 16 years and had won its last 27 in a row. Syracuse improved its record to 14-3.

Georgetown's coach, John Thompson, took the loss Saturday in stride. "You are concerned about everything after a loss, but we are 15-2," he said.

Billy Owens scored a career-high 36 points for Syracuse, and Derrick Coleman added 22 as the Orangemen, running and dunking at nearly every turn, built a 52-45 halftime lead.

Alonzo Mourning had 22 for Georgetown, which had started the season by winning 14 in a row.

What makes Syracuse-Georgetown matchups so interesting is that the teams are the antithesis of each other.

Syracuse, under Jim Boeheim, has been known for its high-

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

powered fast-break offense, while Georgetown, under Thompson, has earned a reputation for hard-nosed, usually air-tight defense anchored by imposing pivotmen. Patrick Ewing was the first of the intimidators, and Mourning, the Hoyas' sophomore center, is fast becoming the second.

During the summer, Syracuse landed LeRon Ellis, the 6-foot-10 (2.1-meter) center who left Kentucky after that program was put on two years' probation.

Ellis joined an already formidable front line that included Coleman, the 6-9 senior forward, and Stevie Thompson, the 6-4 senior forward in guard's disguise, and Billy Thompson, the 6-8 sophomore who may actually be the most complete player on the Syracuse team.

For Georgetown, the addition was not so much in bodies but the maturity of Mark Tillmon, the senior guard who has blossomed into a prolific scorer this season.

Syracuse's strategy from the outset was simple and consistent: attack the middle and run.

Sparked by consecutive jams off the fast break by Coleman and Ellis, the Orangemen went on a 7-0 run that made the score 17-10 and forced a Hoyas timeout.

The Hoyas, led by Mourning at each end of the floor, tied the game several times, the last time at 29-29, but then the Orange went on another 7-0 run.

No. 1 Missouri 104, Colorado 89: Anthony Peeler scored 26 points and Nathan Buntin 25 as Missouri (19-1) won in Boulder, Colorado.

No. 2 Kansas 85, Kansas State 57: Terry Brown scored 21 points in Manhattan, Kansas, as the Jayhawks (20-1) became the first Division I team with 20 victories.

DePaul 66, No. 4 Louisville 62: Sophomore David Booth scored a career-high 37 points in Rosemont, Illinois, and DePaul (10-8) scored the game's last five points, all on free throws, in the final 39 seconds. Louisville fell to 14-3.

No. 6 Arkansas 109, Alabama-Birmingham 95: Todd Day scored 25 points and Lee Mayberry added 23 as Arkansas (17-2) won in Birmingham.

No. 7 Michigan 65, Michigan State 63: Rumeal Robinson scored 25 points for Michigan (15-3), including a driving lay-up at the buzzer, in Ann Arbor.

No. 9 Oklahoma 109, Oklahoma State 92: William Davis scored 23 points, Skeeter Henry had 22 and Oklahoma (14-2) won its 40th straight home game in Norman.

No. 10 Illinois 92, Ohio State 81: Kendall Gill scored 20 points and Illinois (15-3) overcame a 45-42 halftime deficit by holding Ohio State scoreless for 8:45 in Champaign, Illinois.

No. 13 Purdue 80, Iowa 59: Purdue (15-2) shot 81 percent and Iowa missed 11 of its first 12 shots in the second half in West Lafayette, Indiana.

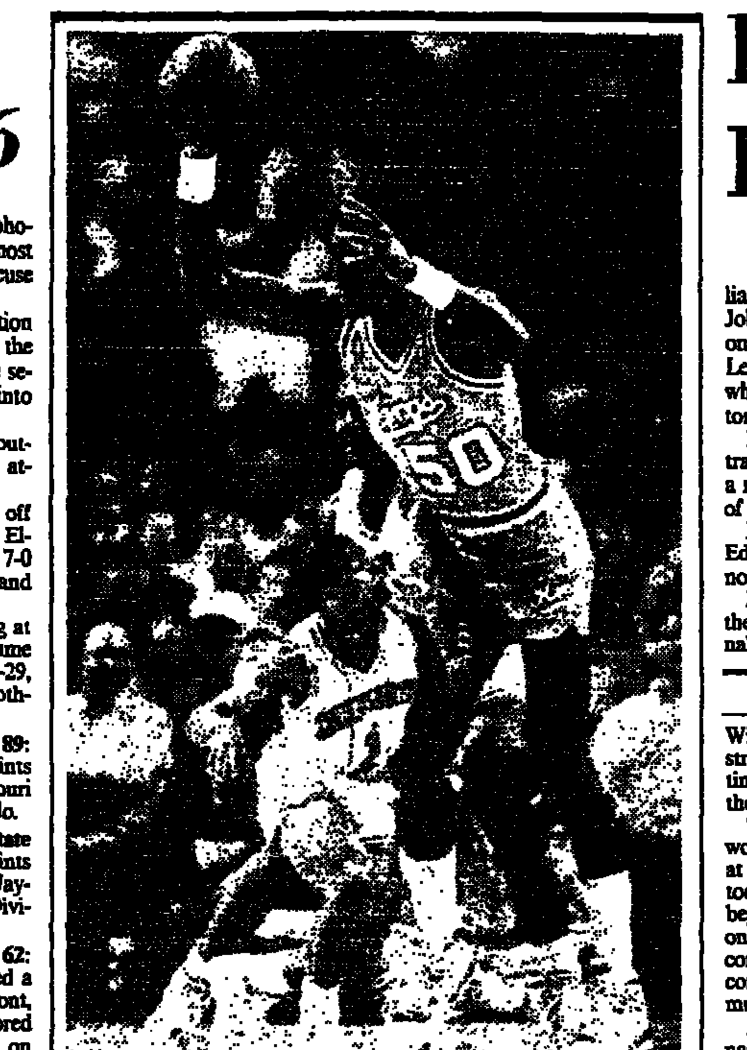
No. 20 Connecticut 72, No. 15 St. John's 58: Reserve Dan Cyrulik scored 13 points and had 10 rebounds, and reserve John Gwynn scored 11 to spark Connecticut (17-3) in the first game ever at its Gampel Pavilion in Storrs, Connecticut. St. John's fell to 17-3.

No. 16 LSU 70, Florida 52: Chris Jackson scored 21 points and led a 21-2 surge that closed the game for Louisiana State (13-4) in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

No. 23 UCLA 94, No. 17 Oregon State 80: Don MacLean had 27 points and 12 rebounds at home as the University of California at Los Angeles (14-3) stopped Oregon State's 10-game winning streak.

No. 18 La Salle 98, Fordham 72: Lionel Simmons scored 30 points and had 14 rebounds for La Salle (15-1) in New York.

Pittsburgh 100, No. 19 Arizona 92: Jason Matthews scored 26 points and made five three-point shots in Pittsburgh as Arizona fell to 12-4. *(NYT, AP)*



Chuck Burton/The Associated Press

HIGHS AND LOWS — The Charlotte Hornets' Tyrone "Muggsy" Bogues, 5 feet 3 inches, being a pest to the Sacramento Kings' 7-4 Ralph Sampson. The Kings won, 92-85, Saturday, but both teams have sunk low in their divisions.

Edberg's Courtside Pain, Lendl's Grand Slam Gain

The Associated Press

MELBOURNE — An Australian Open marred by injuries and John McEnroe's stormy exit ended on a sour note Sunday as Ivan Lendl repeated as men's champion when Stefan Edberg quit with a torn stomach muscle.

It was the first time in the Australian Open's 85-year history that a men's finalist quit in the middle of a match.

Lendl led 4-6, 7-6 (7-3), 5-2 when Edberg told the umpire he could not continue.

Edberg said he hurt himself in the last service game of his semifinal victory over fellow Swede Mats

AUSTRALIAN OPEN

Wilander. Edberg, who has had strained abdominal muscles several times in the past, felt the pain from the start of Sunday's match.

"It kept getting worse and worse," he said. "I could only serve at 75 percent. That wasn't working too well. I was struggling from the beginning. It didn't feel right, and once it gets into your head, it becomes psychological. And if you continue, you can only make your muscle worse."

Dr. David Bolzonello, the tournament physician, said Edberg's abdominal strain was on his left side, "and that's where he pulls through on his service motion. I advised him a minimum of two weeks rest."

"I think he made the right decision by not progressing. I think he would have made it worse," the doctor said.

The tournament has had problems for two weeks.

Women's second seed Gabriela Sabatini and Australia's Mark Woodforde were forced from their third-round matches with sprained ankles.

McEnroe was thrown out from his fourth-round match for staring at a lineswoman, swearing at the umpire and cracking a racket.

Edberg received massage by a trainer and put ice on his stomach during the final and rubbed his sore muscles several times during changeovers.

Mark Baker/Reuters

Stefan Edberg's strained stomach muscle took a heavy toll.

"It's not the greatest feeling to win in this way," Lendl said. "I hope Stefan recovers soon. It's unfortunate, but sometimes things happen this way. He carried on for quite awhile and showed great courage. I hope we can come back 12 months from now and slug it out till the end."

Once Lendl realized that Edberg was hurt, he said he told himself, "Hang in there and make him play every point. An injury like that gets worse the longer you play."

The only other finalist to retire in mid-match in Grand Slam history was H. Roper Barrett, who quit after four sets against Anthony Wilding at Wimbledon in 1911.

Edberg was in obvious pain from the middle of the second set on.

The trainer worked on him after the fifth game of the second set, when Edberg took advantage of four errors to break Lendl and put the set back on serve at 3-2. Edberg held serve and pushed the set to a tiebreaker when he came back from 15-40 in the 12th game.

But after Edberg took the first two points of the tiebreaker, Lendl won the next six, including one on a double-fault by Edberg, and took the set with a backhand passing.

Edberg double-faulted on the last two points to suffer a break in the opening game of the third set. He fought back from three break points in the third game to hold after five deuces. But the injury was clearly slowing him and draining him of energy.

Lendl took home $200,000 for the victory, while Edberg earned $100,000.

On Saturday, Steffi Graf survived a surprisingly tough match against the gritty American teenager, Mary Joe Fernandez, to win the women's singles.

Graf, winning the Australian for the third successive year and notching her 48th consecutive match victory, came back from a break down at 1-4 in the second set to beat Fernandez, 6-3, 6-4.

"I didn't play my best, but I won it," the top-ranked Graf said. "Mary Joe played as I expected her to. When you're in a Grand Slam final, you tend to play your best."

Fernandez, ranked 11th, was justifiably proud of being able to play a close match against Graf.

"In the second set, it was a point here and a point there. I should have won it," Fernandez said.

Only a few key points made the difference in the well-played, tense duel in which Fernandez, 18, of Miami, displayed poise and savvy as she exposed a weakness in the 20-year-old West German's game.

Fernandez, playing her first Grand Slam final, pounded her two-fisted backhand into Graf's relatively weak backhand side, then came back with winners down the line to Graf's forehand.

Graf served out to win the match in 1 hour, 21 minutes and picked up $190,000 for the victory. Fernandez earned $94,500, putting her career earnings over $550,000.

Helena Sukova and Jana Novotna of Czechoslovakia won the women's doubles final, beating Patty Fendick and Mary Joe Fernandez, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (8-6).

In the men's doubles, South Africans Peter Aldrich and Danie Visser defeated Canada's Grant Connell and Glenn Michibata, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1, 6-4.

Top seeds Jim Pugh of the United States and Natalia Zvereva of the Soviet Union won the mixed doubles final, beating Americans Rick Leach and Zina Garrison, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3.

SIDELINES

Becker May Quit Davis Cup Team

HAMBURG (AP) — Boris Becker has pulled out of first-round Davis Cup play next weekend against the Netherlands and may not play for West Germany at all this year, a Hamburg newspaper said Sunday.

Becker notified the team coach, Niki Pilic, that he is "totally exhausted" and unable to play, the Hamburger Morgenpost said.

Becker may miss all Davis Cup play this year, Pilic said in a column to appear in the newspaper's Monday editions.

The coach said Becker told him, "This year I don't want to play any more Davis Cup. I am tired, worn out."

"The motivation is gone. I need a year of quiet," the newspaper quoted Becker as telling Pilic.

Becker wants to concentrate on the Grand Prix tournaments for the rest of the year, the newspaper said in excerpts of the report provided in advance to other news media.

Chinese Boxers End New York Stay

NEW YORK (NYT) — Five amateur boxers from China who had been training at Gleason's Gym in New York for the Asian Games and the 1992 Olympics returned to China on Sunday.

Bai Shijie, the boxer who has become the coach of the group, said the Chinese government had ordered all athletes training outside the country to return to participate in a national tournament in February. The winners of the tournament will represent China in the Asian Games in Beijing next September. The five amateur boxers, who arrived in New York last July, were originally scheduled to train for 15 months at Gleason's.

For the Record

Lenny Wilkens became the sixth coach in the National Basketball Association with 700 victories when the Cleveland Cavaliers scored an 85-84 victory over Minnesota on Friday night. *(AP)*

Jeff Maggert of the United States battled high winds, torrential rain and Australian Brett Ogle to record the biggest victory of his career in the $534,000 Vines Golf Classic in Perth, Australia, on Sunday. *(AP)*

Dan Quisenberry, who became the saves leader in the American League in his 10 seasons with the Kansas City Royals and who then moved across the state to the St. Louis Cardinals, has agreed to a two-year contract with the San Francisco Giants. *(AP)*

Rosa Mota of Portugal won the International Ladies Marathon in Osaka, Japan, on Sunday with a time of 2:21.47 *(AP).*

Ourasi, the legendary French trotter, overpowered all challengers to win the prestigious Prix d'Amérique in Paris for an unprecedented fourth time in his farewell race Sunday. *(AP)*

Sunday Silence, who won three of four memorable duels with Easy Goer last year, has been named U.S. thoroughbred racing's Horse of the Year for 1989. *(NYT)*

Austrian Pads Lead With Alpine Victory

The Associated Press

SANTA CATERINA VALFURVA, Italy — A rising Austrian star, Petra Kronberger, had a busy but successful ski weekend at this Alpine resort, winning the giant slalom on Sunday to take a commanding overall lead in the women's World Cup standings.

Sunday's victory came on the heels of her third-place finishes Saturday in the downhill and the Super-giant slalom, giving her the overall lead.

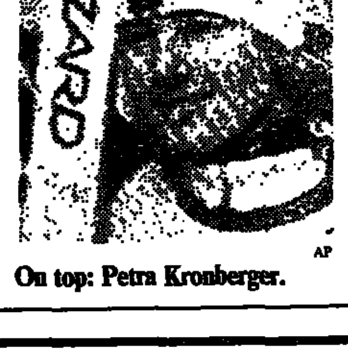
"I could not have hoped anything better," said the 20-year-old skier from Pfarrwerfen.

Kronberger achieved her fourth World Cup victory by a wide margin in Sunday's giant slalom, leaving her teammate Anita Wachter 1.71 seconds behind, in runner-up position. *(See Scoreboard.)*

On Saturday, Michela Figini of Switzerland scored her first victory of the season by winning the downhill, while Austria's Sigrid Wolf skied to victory in a super giant slalom later in the day.

The men competed Saturday in Val d'Isere, France, where Helmut Hoeflehner of Austria won the eighth downhill of his career. Hoeflehner, the downhill champion in 1985 when he won three races, moved atop the season downhill standings with 65 points.

The men's downhill race set for Sunday was canceled due to high winds and snow. It was rescheduled for Monday prior to a scheduled Super-G, organizers said.



AP

On top: Petra Kronberger.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	27	15	.643	—
Philadelphia	26	16	.619	1
Boston	24	16	.600	2
Washington	15	28	.349	12½
New Jersey	12	29	.293	14½
Miami	9	35	.205	19
Central Division				
Detroit	29	14	.674	—
Chicago	27	15	.643	1½
Milwaukee	24	19	.558	5
Indiana	23	19	.548	5½
Atlanta	21	18	.538	6
Cleveland	18	23	.439	10
Orlando	12	30	.286	16½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	29	11	.725	—
San Antonio	27	13	.675	2
Denver	23	19	.548	7
Dallas	22	20	.524	8
Houston	20	22	.476	10
Charlotte	8	32	.200	21
Minnesota	7	33	.175	22
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	31	9	.775	—
Portland	30	11	.732	1½
Phoenix	24	15	.615	6½
Seattle	19	21	.475	12
Golden State	19	22	.463	12½
L.A. Clippers	18	23	.439	13½
Sacramento	12	28	.300	19

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 33 18 34 24—109
Philadelphia 33 37 23 27—120
Jordan 12-27 7-9 31, Pippen 9-15 3-6 22; Barkley 12-17 13-14 37, Hawkins 12-19 3-3 28. Rebounds: Chicago 49 (Grant 8), Philadelphia 58 (Barkley 21). Assists: Chicago 33 (Jordan 11), Philadelphia 26 (Dawkins 15).

Seattle 26 24 22 30—102
Golden State 26 28 26 34—114
Threatt 16-29 4-5 36, McDaniel 12-20 4-4 28; Richmond 6-12 12-12 25, Hardaway 9-12 5-9 23. Rebounds: Seattle 57 (McDaniel 15), Golden State 34 (Mullin 6). Assists: Seattle 26 (McDaniel 7), Golden State 24 (Mullin 6).

Miami 20 23 26 36—105
Indiana 35 22 31 27—115
Edwards 8-16 5-7 21, Frank 6-9 4-4 16; Miller 11-17 7-7 34, Person 8-17 2-2 20. Rebounds: Miami 46 (B.Thompson 10), Indiana 42 (Fleming 7). Assists: Miami 24 (Douglas 8), Indiana 26 (Fleming 9).

Phoenix 24 35 22 22—103
Detroit 31 25 29 22—107
K.Johnson 11-20 12-15 34, Chambers 10-19 7-7 27; Laimbeer 18-14 6-8 31, Thomas 11-27 5-6 27. Rebounds: Phoenix 55 (Chambers 13), Detroit 47 (Laimbeer 23). Assists: Phoenix 20 (K.Johnson 6), Detroit 25 (Thomas 12).

Cleveland 20 24 21 20—85
Minnesota 24 19 21 20—84
Price 7-13 3-6 20, Ehlo 4-11 6-6 15; Campbell 14-21 6-7 34, Corbin 7-16 2-2 16. Rebounds: Cleveland 48 (Nance, Ehlo, J.Williams 7), Minnesota 43 (Murphy 9). Assists: Cleveland 18 (Price 8), Minnesota 24 (Corbin 6).

Sacramento 26 23 18 25—92
Dallas 27 23 26 30—106
McCray 9-17 4-4 22, Ainge 6-18 2-2 15, Pressley 7-12 0-0 15; Perkins 7-12 5-7 19, Harper 8-13 2-2 18. Rebounds: Sacramento 60 (Kite 15), Dallas 42 (Donaldson 11). Assists: Sacramento 17 (Ainge 7), Dallas 21 (Harper 9).

Milwaukee 23 24 23 21—91
LA Lakers 32 13 31 24—100
Humphries 10-19 1-2 21, Sikma 6-17 6-6 19; Worthy 8-13 5-8 21, Divac 5-9 5-6 15. Rebounds: Milwaukee 57 (Sikma, Anderson 9), Los Angeles 51 (Divac 11). Assists: Milwaukee 21 (Robertson 5), Los Angeles 30 (Johnson 17).

San Antonio 33 25 24 21—103
Portland 26 23 31 29—109
D.Robinson 7-18 13-14 27, Cummings 7-18 2-4 17; Porter 4-13 9-9 19, Duckworth 8-19 1-2 17. Rebounds: San Antonio 51 (D.Robinson 9), Portland 62 (Williams 13). Assists: San Antonio 20 (Anderson, Wingate 4), Portland 24 (Porter 12).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Sacramento 23 21 30 18—92
Charlotte 26 23 20 16—85
Tisdale 12-20 4-4 28, McCray 9-17 1-1 19; Curry 10-17 0-0 21, Gilliam 8-18 3-4 19. Rebounds: Sacramento 50 (Kite 12), Charlotte 46 (J.R.Reid 15). Assists: Sacramento 26 (Ainge 11), Charlotte 25 (Bogues 16).

Washington 35 28 18 20—101
Philadelphia 38 32 30 25—125
Malone 8-14 6-7 22, King 9-13 2-2 20; Barkley 11-17 7-8 29, Hawkins 11-16 6-6 28. Rebounds: Washington 57 (Walker 6), Philadelphia 56 (Barkley 18). Assists: Washington 21 (Walker 8), Philadelphia 24 (Dawkins 7).

Atlanta 26 32 25 31—114
Orlando 28 20 24 24—96
Wilkins 10-21 5-6 25, Malone 9-17 2-4 20, Webb 8-13 4-5 20; Theus 12-22 3-3 28, Catledge 9-17 4-5 22. Rebounds: Atlanta 57 (Koncak 11), Orlando 46 (Green 11). Assists: Atlanta 22 (Webb 6), Orlando 25 (Theus, Skiles 7).

Cleveland 13 29 17 32—91
Indiana 16 21 23 24—84
J.Williams 10-14 2-3 22, Price 5-14 5-5 17; Miller 8-16 8-8 28, Fleming 10-16 2-2 22. Rebounds: Cleveland 58 (Nance 12), Indiana 39 (Thompson 8). Assists: Cleveland 22 (Price 6), Indiana 21 (Fleming 7).

Detroit 28 16 27 14—85
Minnesota 16 30 22 15—83
Thomas 12-23 1-3 26, Dumars 7-13 3-3 17; Royal 8-16 7-7 23, Mitchell 5-11 4-4 14. Rebounds: Detroit 53 (Rodman 11), Minnesota 52 (Murphy 11). Assists: Detroit 19 (Thomas 7), Minnesota 18 (Richardson 9).

New Jersey 22 30 30 25—107
Chicago 23 34 24 29—110
Morris 11-16 4-5 29, Short 9-15 2-2 20; Jordan 15-25 8-8 39, Paxson 7-10 0-1 14. Rebounds: New Jersey 45 (Bowie 17), Chicago 46 (Pippen, Jordan 7). Assists: New Jersey 28 (Conner 8), Chicago 31 (Pippen 10).

Dallas 26 24 21 28—99
Houston 25 22 21 24—92
Harper 7-14 6-6 21, Blackman 9-19 0-0 18, Tarpley 7-15 4-4 18; Johnson 8-22 5-6 21, Olajuwon 13-18 6-7 32. Rebounds: Dallas 49 (Donaldson 13), Houston 49 (Olajuwon 20). Assists: Dallas 17 (Harper 6), Houston 27 (Floyd 14).

New York 29 24 27 30—110
Denver 26 20 26 24—96
Ewing 11-20 4-4 26, Oakley 10-14 5-6 25; Adams 8-14 2-2 21, Lever 5-13 4-4 14, Hanzlik 5-12 3-4 14, Davis 6-14 2-2 14, Lichti 5-7 4-4 14. Rebounds: New York 57 (Oakley 11), Denver 41 (Lever, Schayes 6). Assists: New York 28 (Jackson 11), Denver 24 (Lever 8).

Milwaukee 19 26 28 23—96
Utah 31 38 35 40—144
Pierce 6-10 9-12 21, Robertson 5-12 2-4 12, Pressey 6-13 0-0 12; Malone 21-26 19-23 61, Griffith 7-12 1-2 19. Rebounds: Milwaukee 49 (Robertson 8), Utah 59 (Malone 18). Assists: Milwaukee 22 (Sikma 5), Utah 37 (Stockton 16).

San Antonio 30 26 24 18—98
Seattle 27 25 33 24—109
Robinson 7-15 9-12 23, Cummings 9-16 2-2 20; McDaniel 14-24 6-8 34, McKey 7-12 5-5 20. Rebounds: San Antonio 53 (Cummings 9), Seattle 52 (Cage 9). Assists: San Antonio 13 (Robinson, Cheeks 3), Seattle 17 (McMillan 8).

Portland 33 31 29 25—118
LA Clippers 28 39 27 21—115
Duckworth 12-21 3-5 27, Porter 6-10 12-12 27; Manning 14-20 11-14 39, Smith 9-16 4-7 22. Rebounds: Portland 49 (Kersey 11), Los Angeles 44 (Benjamin 17). Assists: Portland 33 (Porter 15), Los Angeles 27 (Grant 9).

Selected College Scores

EAST

American U. 59, Navy 54
Boston U. 67, New Hampshire 51
Brown 62, Yale 60
Bucknell 76, Towson St. 74
Colgate 79, Vermont 69
Columbia 72, Cornell 66
Connecticut 72, St. John's 58
Delaware 80, Rider 59
Fairfield 43, Iona 42
Fairleigh Dickinson 63, Mt. St. Mary's, Md. 61
Hofstra 83, Lehigh 80
Holy Cross 69, Loyola, Md. 62
La Salle 98, Fordham 72
Lafayette 84, Drexel 74
Marist 90, St. Francis, NY 71
Niagara 75, Canisius 72
Northeastern 87, Hartford 82
Penn St. 77, George Washington 69
Pittsburgh 100, Arizona 92
Providence 74, Boston College 62
Rhode Island 78, St. Joseph's 76
Rutgers 74, Duquesne 62
Seton Hall 66, Villanova 61
Siena 101, Manhattan 71
Syracuse 95, Georgetown 76
West Virginia 79, Massachusetts 71

SOUTH

Alabama 78, Auburn 59
Arkansas 109, Ala.-Birmingham 95
Coppin St. 92, Howard U. 55
Davidson 79, Wofford 67
East Carolina 72, N.C.-Wilmington 56
Florida St. 67, Virginia Tech 63
Georgia 85, Tennessee 77
James Madison 70, George Mason 69
Kentucky 98, Mississippi 79
LSU 70, Florida 52
Louisiana Tech 77, Arkansas St. 76
Memphis St. 74, South Carolina 72
N. Carolina St. 81, Maryland 61
N.C.-Asheville 97, Campbell 63
North Carolina 83, Clemson 60
Richmond 71, William & Mary 66
South Florida 79, N.C. Charlotte 74
Stetson 68, Mercer 58
Tennessee St. 99, Austin Peay 92
Tn.-Chattanooga 82, Citadel 61
VMI 78, E. Tennessee St. 77
Vanderbilt 81, Mississippi St. 68
W. Carolina 83, Furman 68
W. Kentucky 80, Jacksonville 64

MIDWEST

Creighton 74, Tulsa 57
Dayton 100, Detroit 80
DePaul 66, Louisville 62
Drake 84, Bradley 82
Evansville 70, Marquette 66
Illinois 92, Ohio St. 81
Iowa St. 91, Nebraska 83
Kansas 85, Kansas St. 57
Kent St. 74, Ohio U. 63
Michigan 65, Michigan St. 63
N. Iowa 89, Valparaiso 80
Northwestern 87, Wisconsin 85
Notre Dame 107, Miami, Fla. 68
Purdue 80, Iowa 59
S. Illinois 67, Indiana St. 55
S. Mississippi 83, Cincinnati 76
St. Louis 62, Loyola, Ill. 53
Toledo 71, Miami, Ohio 66

SOUTHWEST

Baylor 63, Texas Christian 60
Houston 108, Texas A&M 90
Oklahoma 109, Oklahoma St. 92
Southern Meth. 52, Texas Tech 44
Texas 96, Rice 84
Texas-Arlington 75, Stephen F.Austin 57

FAR WEST

Arizona St. 64, Stanford 53
Brigham Young 67, Colorado St. 52
Idaho 78, E. Washington 51
Long Beach St. 85, San Jose St. 83
Loyola Marymount 99, Gonzaga 88
Missouri 104, Colorado 89
Montana St. 75, Montana 72
New Mexico 61, Air Force 44
Oregon 66, Southern Cal 65
Pacific U. 56, Fresno St. 52
Portland 82, Pepperdine 67
San Diego 64, Santa Clara 46
San Francisco 70, St. Mary's, Cal. 64
UCLA 94, Oregon St. 80
Washington 80, Washington St. 79

FOOTBALL

Super Bowl IV Coverage

Delayed or repeated coverage of the Super Bowl can be seen in the following countries. All times are local.

EUROPE

Britain: Channel 4. One-hour of highlights will be shown on Monday Jan. 29 at 6 P.M.

Screensport, a London-based cable and satellite network, will show 2½ hours of highlights at 9:45 P.M. on Tuesday Jan. 30, at 10 A.M. on Wednesday Jan. 31, and at 7 A.M. on Friday Feb. 2.

Screensport can also be received on regional and local cable networks in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, the Netherlands and Spain.

France: Delayed broadcasts on the TVsport cable channel, an affiliate of Screensport. See Britain for times.

West Germany: Delayed broadcasts on the Sportkanal cable channel, an affiliate of Screensport. See Britain for times.

The Netherlands: Veronica. 20 minutes of highlights at 9:50 on Saturday Feb. 3. (Also, see Britain).

Soviet Union: Reso Olympia Hotel in Leningrad, Jan. 29, in guest rooms and bar, delayed broadcast at 7 P.M.

Sweden: One hour of highlights, 10:20 P.M., Monday Jan. 29. TV3 can also be picked up in Denmark and Norway.

ASIA

Hong Kong: TVB Pearl, delayed, 9:35 P.M. Monday.

South Korea: The Armed Forces in Korea Network, repeat showing, Monday Jan. 29 at 8 P.M.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
New Jersey	24	22	4	52	195	195
NY Islanders	24	23	4	52	188	184
NY Rangers	20	22	9	49	164	173
Pittsburgh	22	23	4	48	201	214
Washington	21	26	4	46	178	186
Philadelphia	19	25	7	45	182	173
Adams Division						
Boston	30	16	5	65	188	146
Buffalo	27	17	6	60	170	158
Montreal	26	20	6	58	174	157
Hartford	23	22	5	51	173	173
Quebec	9	34	6	24	159	240

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Chicago	28	19	4	60	207	187
Toronto	27	23	1	55	227	223
St. Louis	22	21	7	51	177	169
Minnesota	23	26	3	49	174	192
Detroit	17	27	6	40	179	202
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	26	16	9	61	203	168
Calgary	24	15	13	61	213	173
Winnipeg	23	21	6	52	178	188
Los Angeles	21	23	6	48	219	208
Vancouver	14	29	9	37	152	192

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 2 1 1—4
Buffalo 0 1 1—2
Thomas (23), Hudson (6), Creighton 2 (27); Turgeon (23), Kennedy (7). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Puppa) 10-8-6—24; Buffalo (on Chevrier) 9-14-11—34.

Montreal 2 0 1—3
Washington 4 2 0—6
Smith (11), Chelios (9), Corson (22); Hunter (13), Druce (3), Ridley (19), Rouse (2), G.Courtnall 2 (18). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Hrivnak) 17-10-7—34; Washington (on Hayward, Roy) 10-9-6—25.

Toronto 1 2 2—5
New Jersey 1 0 0—1
Olczyk (24), Leeman (31), Reid (5), Marois (21), Richardson (4); Kasatonov (1). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Burke) 11-13-7—31; New Jersey (on Reese) 8-15-5—28.

Minnesota 2 2 2—6
Vancouver 2 0 1—3
Gartner (28), A.Broten (12), N.Broten 2 (16), Bellows (33), Duchesne (6); Bradley (15), Reinhart (8), Guy (2). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on McLean) 16-14-10—40; Vancouver (on Berthiaume) 8-6-9—23.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 0 1 0—1
Boston 0 0 2—2
Howe (7); Carpenter (21), Christian (9). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Moog) 6-9-8—23; Boston (on Peeters) 10-7-13—30.

Pittsburgh 1 1 1—3
N.Y. Islanders 3 5 1—9
Zalapski (6), Stevens 2 (21); Lauer (5), Flatley 2 (14), Crossman (11), McDonough 2 (12), LaFontaine 2 (42), Trottier (9). Shots on goal: Pittsburgh (on Fitzpatrick) 13-16-12—41; New York (on Barrasso, Young) 13-14-7—34.

Chicago 2 1 1—4
Hartford 2 4 0—6
Roenick 2 (15), Creighton (28), Hudson (7), Samuelsson (1); Francis (30), Young (14), Krygier 2 (11), Ferraro (19). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Sidorkiewicz) 6-8-8—22; Hartford (on Chevrier, Cloutier) 5-15-9—29.

Minnesota 0 1 0—1
Calgary 2 0 1—3
Gavin (7); Makarov (16), Fleury (18), Ranheim (14). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Wamsley) 6-15-11—32; Calgary (on Berthiaume) 9-4-13—26.

Detroit 4 0 4—8
Quebec 3 2 1—6
Carson 2 (19), Federko 2 (9), Kocur 2 (10), Yzerman 2 (35); Gillis (5), Loiselle (10), Sakic (27), Stastny (18), Petit 2 (8). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Millen) 16-21-9—46; Quebec (on Hanlon) 19-7-8—34.

Montreal 2 2 1—5
Toronto 3 0 0—3
Corbonneau (13), McPhee (8), Richer 2 (29), Keane (7); Leeman (32), Osborne 2 (18). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Reese) 10-15-7—32; Toronto (on Roy) 13-12-11—36.

Vancouver 0 1 1—2
Edmonton 3 1 2—6
Bradley (16), Linden (11); Anderson (20), Messier (29), Tikkanen (22), Ruzicka (3), Kurri (25), Klima (14). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Ranford) 11-13-11—35; Edmonton (on McLean) 11-6-12—29.

Winnipeg 0 2 1 0—3
St. Louis 1 1 1 0—3
Ellett (11), Elynuik (21), Paslawski (12); Roberts (2), Oates (13), Momesso (19). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Riendeau) 9-9-10-3—31; St. Louis (on Beauregard) 14-13-6-3—36.

GAMES

Commonwealth Results

BADMINTON (Team Event)

1. England; 2. Canada; 3. Hong Kong.

CYCLING

Men's 1,000 Time Trial — 1. Martin Vinnicombe, Australia, 1 minutes, 5.572 seconds; 2. Gary Anderson, New Zealand, 1:06.196; 3. Jon Andrews, New Zealand, 1:06.516.

DIVING

Men's 3 Meter Springboard — 1. Craig Rogerson, Australia, 594.84 points; 2. Mark Rourke, Canada, 569.97; 3. Larry Flewwelling, Canada, 569.79.

Women's Platform — 1. Anna Dacyshyn, Canada, 391.68 points; 2. April Adams, Australia, 380.49; 3. Paige Gordon, Canada, 380.43.

GYMNASTICS

Men

All-Round — 1. Curtis Hibbert, Canada, 57.950 points; 2. Alan Nolet, Canada, 57.800; 3. James May, England, 57.400.

Parallel Bars — 1. Curtis Hibbert, Canada, 9.800; 2. Ken Meredith, Australia, 9.675; 3. Peter Hogan, Australia, 9.600.

Horizontal Bar — 1. Alan Nolet, Canada, 9.850; 2. Curtis Hibbert, Canada, 9.850; 3. Brennan Dowrick, Australia, 9.800.

Vault — 1. James May, England, 9.625; 2. Curtis Hibbert, Canada, 9.575; 3. Timothy Lees, Australia, 9.250.

Floor program — 1. Neil Thomas, England, 9.750; 2. Alan Nolet, Canada, 9.675; 3. Curtis Hibbert, Canada, 9.600.

Rings — 1. Curtis Hibbert, Canada, 9.775; 2. James May, England, 9.75; 3. Ken Meredith, Australia, 9.725.

Women

All-Round — 1. Lori Strong, Canada, 38.912; 2. Monique Allen, Australia, 38.687; 3. Kylie Shadbolt, Australia, 38.499.

Floor Exercise — 1. Lori Strong, Canada, 9.887; 2. Larissa Lowing, Canada, 9.837; 3. Kylie Shadbolt, Australia, 9.675.

SWIMMING

Men

100m Freestyle — 1. Andrew Baildon, Aus. 49.80 (Games record); 2. Chris Fydler, Aus. 50.49; 3. Mike Fibbens, Eng. 50.76.

200m Backstroke — 1. Gary Anderson, Canada, 2:01.69 (GR); 2. Paul Kingsman, New Zealand, 2:01.86; 3. Kevin Draxinger, Canada, 2:02.02.

200m Breaststroke — 1. Jon Cleveland, Canada, 2:14.96 (GR); 2. Rodney Lawson, Australia, 2:15.68; 3. Nicholas Gillingham, England, 2:16.02.

400m Freestyle — 1. Ian Brown, Aus. 3:49.91 (GR); 2. Glen Housman, Aus. 3:53.90; 3. Christopher Bowie, Can. 3:54.04.

4x100m Freestyle Relay — 1. Australia (Tom Stachewicz, Matthew Renshaw, Chris Fydler, Andrew Baildon) 3:20.05 (GR); 2. England 3:22.61; 3. Canada 3:22.79.

Women

100m Backstroke — 1. Nicole Livingstone, Australia, 1:02.46 (GR); 2. Anna Simcic, New Zealand, 1:02.55; 3. Johanna Griggs, Australia, 1:03.69.

100m Breaststroke — 1. Keltie Duggan, Canada, 1:10.74 (GR); 2. Guylaine Cloutier, Canada, 1:11.22; 3. Susannah Brownsdon, England, 1:11.54.

100m Butterfly — 1. Lisa Curry-Kenny, Australia, 1:00.66 (GR); 2. Susan O'Neill, Australia, 1:01.00; 3. Madeleine Scarborough, England, 1:01.33.

400m Freestyle — 1. Hayley Lewis, Australia, 4:08.89; 2. Julie McDonald, Australia, 4:09.72; 3. Janelle Elford, Australia, 4:10.74.

4x100m Freestyle Relay — 1. Australia (Lisa Curry, Susan O'Neill, Angela Mullens, Karen Van Wirdum) 3:46.85 (GR, Curry sets new 100m freestyle CR with her 56.46 leg); 2. Canada 3:48.69; 3. England 3:51.26.

TRACK AND FIELD

Men

Men's 100m — 1. Linford Christie, England, 9.93; 2. Davidson Ezinwa, Nigeria, 10.05; 3. Bruny Surin, Canada, 10.12; 4. Marcus Adam, England, 10.14; 5. Tim Jackson, Australia, 10.17; 6. Abdullahi Tetengi, Nigeria, 10.20; 7. John Regis, England, 10.22; 8. Neil Desliva, Trinidad, 10.35; 8. Osmond Ezinwa, Nigeria, 10.35.

110m Hurdles — 1. Colin Jackson, Wales, 13.08 (GR); 2. Tony Jarrett, England, 13.34; 3. David Nelson, Eng. 13.54.

3,000m Steeplechase — 1. Julius Kariuki, Kenya, 8:20.64 (GR); 2. Joshua Kipkemboi, Kenya, 8:24.26; 3. Colin Walker, England, 8:26.50.

10,000m — 1. Eamonn Martin, England, 28 minutes, 8.57 seconds; 2. Moses Tanui, Kenya, 2:11.56; 3. Paul Williams, Canada, 28:12.71.

Heptathlon Javelin — 1. Iamma Launa, New Guinea, 49.30; 2. Jane Flemming, Australia, 49.28; 3. Donna Smellie, Canada, 43.54.

Hammer — 1. Sean Carlin, Aus. 75.66 (GR); 2. David Smith, Eng. 73.52; 3. Angus Cooper, NZ, 71.26.

Long Jump — 1. Simon Poelman, NZ, 7.62m; 2. Michael Smith, Can, 7.52; 3. Dean Smith, Aus, 7.48.

Women

100m — 1. Merlene Ottey, Jamaica, 11.02; 2. Kerry Johnson, Australia, 11.17; 3. Pauline Davis, Bahamas, 11.20; 4. Stephanie Douglas, England, 11.39; 5. Sallyanne Short, Wales, 11.41; 6. Briar Toop, New Zealand, 11.46; 7. Simmone Jacobs, England, 11.53; 8. Paula Dunn, England, 11.55; 9. Oliver Acii, Uganda, 11.65.

3000m — 1. Angela Chalmers, Can. 8:38.38 (GR); 2. Yvonne Murray, Sco. 8:39.46; 3. Liz McColgan, Sco. 8:47.66.

Discus — 1. Lisa-Marie Vizaniari, Australia, 56.38; 2. Jacqueline McKernan, Northern Ireland, 54.86; 3. Astra Vitols, Australia, 53.84.

Heptathlon (Final) — 1. Jane Flemming, Aus. 6695pts; 2. Sharon Jaklofsky-Smith, Aus. 6115; 3. Judy Simpson, Eng. 6085.

Shot Put — 1. Judy Simpson, England, 48 feet, 10¼ inches; 2. Jane Flemming, Australia, 45-1¾; 3. Joanne Mulliner, England, 43-10¾.

Medal Standings (Top 8)

	G	S	B	Total
Australia	29	21	26	76
Canada	21	17	15	53
England	14	16	18	48
India	11	10	7	28
Wales	5	4	1	10
New Zealand	2	4	6	12
Nigeria	1	4	4	9
Scotland	1	3	3	7

SKIING

World Cup

WOMEN'S DOWNHILL

Saturday, in Santa Caterina Valfurva, Italy

1. Michela Figini, Switzerland, 1 minute, 28.20 seconds; 2. Miriam Vogt, West Germany, 1:28.50; 3. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 1:28.58; 4. Michaela Gerg, West Germany, 1:28.63; 5. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:28.64; 6. Heidi Zeller, Switzerland, 1:28.92; 7. Stefanie Schuster, Austria, 1:29.03; 8. Kendra Kobelka, Canada, 1:29.09; 9. Katrin Gutensohn-Knopf, West Germany, 1:29.11; 10. Olga Kurdachenko, Soviet Union, 1:29.28.

WOMEN'S SUPER GIANT SLALOM

Saturday, in Santa Caterina Valfurva, Italy

1. Sigrid Wolf, Austria, 1:14.10; 2. Carole Merle, France, 1:14.28; 3. Kronberger, 1:14.48; 4. Gerg, 1:14.67; 5. Figini, 1:14.96; 6. Veronika Wallinger, Austria, 1:15.16; 7. Karin Dedler, West Germany, 1:15.17; 8. Barbara Sadleder, Austria, 1:15.22; 9. Sylvia Eder, Austria, 1:15.38; 10. Diann Roffe, U.S., 1:15.52.

WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

Sunday, in Santa Caterina Valfurva, Italy

1. Kronberger, 2:28.90; 2. Anita Wachter, Austria, 2:30.61; 3. Zoe Haas, Switz. 2:30.81; 4. Walliser, 2:30.82; 5. Vreni Schneider, Switz. 2:30.87; 6. Deborah Compagnoni, Italy, 2:31.61; 7. Gerg, 2:31.96; 8. Dedler and Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia, 2:32.10; 10. Merete Fjeldavli, Norway, and Sabine Ginther, Austria, 2:32.26.

OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Kronberger, 245 pts; 2. Wachter, 228; 3. Gerg, 199; 4. Schneider, 152; 5. Walliser, 146; 6. Figini, 109; 7. Dedler, 93; 8. Wolf, 87; 9. Svet, 78; 10. Monika Maierhofer, Austria, 75.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

Saturday in Val d'Isere, France

1. Helmut Hoeflehner, Austria, 2 minutes, 2.21 seconds; 2. Atle Skaardal, Norway, 2:02.86; 3. William Besse, Switzerland, 2:03.43; 4. Christophe Fivel, France, 2:03.82; 5. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 2:03.97; 6. Luigi Colturi, Italy, 2:04.15; 7. Felix Belczyk, Canada, 2:04.34; 8. Hannes Zehentner, West Germany, 2:04.50; 9. Erwin Resch, Austria, 2:04.57; 10. Roman Rupp, Austria, 2:04.64.

OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Zurbriggen, 223 points; 2. Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 180; 3. Armin Bittner, West Germany, 144; 4. Guenther Mader, Austria, 133; 5. Paul Accola, Switzerland, 100; 6. Rudolf Nierlich, Austria, and Hubert Strolz, Austria, 90; 8. Franck Piccard, France, 83; 9. Bernhard Gstrein, Austria, 81; 10. Lars-Boerje Eriksson, Sweden, 77.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BOSTON—Agreed to terms with Greg Harris, pitcher, on one-year contract. Named Elaine Weddington assistant general manager.

KANSAS CITY—Agreed to terms with Kevin Seitzer, third baseman, and Brad Wellman, infielder, on one-year contracts.

MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Greg Gagne, shortstop, on one-year contract.

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Robb Nen, pitcher, and Dean Palmer, third baseman, on one-year contracts.

National League

ATLANTA—Agreed to terms with John Smoltz, pitcher, on one-year contract.

LOS ANGELES—Signed Pat Perry, pitcher, to one-year contract.

PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to terms with Curt Ford, outfielder, on one-year contract.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Dan Quisenberry, pitcher, to two-year contract.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

INDIANA—Put Calvin Natt, forward, on injured list. Activated Rickey Green, guard, from injured list.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

NHL—Suspended Brendan Shanahan, New Jersey forward, for five games because of a high-sticking incident in a game Jan. 13.

MINNESOTA—Called up Jayson More, defenseman, from Kalamazoo, International Hockey League.

NEW JERSEY—Recalled Claude Vilgrain and Jon Morris, forwards, from Utica, American Hockey League.

ST. LOUIS—Sent Dave Thomlinson, left wing, to Peoria, IHL.

COLLEGE

CHAPMAN—Named Gregg Murphy men's soccer coach.

SOCCER

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Osasuna Pamplona 0, Barcelona 3
Athletic Bilbao 1, Tenerife 1
Real Madrid 7, Castellon 0
Real Valladolid 1, Rayo Vallecano 0
Real Zaragoza 2, Real Sociedad 1
FC Seville 2, Celta Vigo 1
Cadiz 0, Atletico Madrid 1
Real Oviedo 0, Real Mallorca 2
Valencia 2, Sporting Gijon 0
Malaga vs Logrones - postponed

Standings: Real Madrid 34; Barcelona 29; Atletico Madrid 28; Valencia 27; Real Sociedad; Osasuna Pamplona 25; FC Seville; Real Mallorca 23; Real Zaragoza 22; Real Oviedo 21; Logrones; Athletic Bilbao 19; Sporting Gijon 18; Castellon; Real Valladolid 17; Cadiz; Malaga 16. Tenerife 14; Celta Vigo 13; Rayo Vallecano 12.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Bologna 1, Cesena 0
Cremonese 1, Atalanta 1
Fiorentina 0, Napoli 1
Verona 0, Ascoli 0
Juventus 1, Inter Milan 0
Lecce 0, Lazio 0
AC Milan 1, Genoa 0
AS Roma 1, Bari 0
Sampdoria 3, Udinese 1

Standings: Napoli 34; AC Milan 31; Inter Milan; Sampdoria 30; Juventus 28; AS Roma 27; Atalanta 26; Bologna 23; Bari; Lazio 20; Fiorentina; Genoa; Lecce 18; Cesena 17; Cremonese 15; Udinese 14; Ascoli 13; Verona 12.

ENGLISH FA CUP

FOURTH ROUND

Hereford 0, Manchester United 1
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Everton 2
Norwich 0 Liverpool 0

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

PSV Eindhoven 2, Willem II Tilburg 1
MVV Maastricht 1, Roda JC Kerkrade 1
FC Twente Enschede 2, NEC Nijmegen 1
Waalwijk RKC 1, BVV Den Bosch 1
FC Utrecht 0, Haarlem 0
Vitesse Arnhem 1, FC Den Haag 1
Sparta Rotterdam vs Ajax - ppd
Volendam vs FC Groningen - ppd
Fortuna Sittard vs Feyenoord - ppd

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 28; Roda JC Kerkrade 26; Vitesse Arnhem, FC Twente Enschede 25; Ajax 24; Volendam 23; Waalwijk RKC 22; Fortuna Sittard 21;

If You Ride the Rails, Avoid the Santa Fe

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — American films from or set in the 1930s, such as "Sullivan's Travels" or "Ironweed," showed hoboes rattling across the country in freight cars, a life that seems as distant in these frequent-flyer days as the train itself. But rolling stock rolls on

MARY BLUME

and so do hoboes, as Neil Hollander shows in his first feature film, "Riding the Rails."

Not only does the old-style hobo exist, Hollander discovered, but with 13 percent of Americans living below the poverty line, there are new recruits to the road. There are women hoboes these days, and illegal immigrants riding the rails in search of seasonal work. There are even yuppie hoboes, Hollander says, with brand-new knapsacks who hop trains for a couple of days, which is all they can bear.

"There's a 'hobo' newspaper published by someone in Los Angeles, with hobo slang and travel tips. There's not a real hobo connected with it, it's a pure yuppie fabrication. There's even what they call a hobo convention in Iowa each year, but I never met a single hobo who would go near it.

"It's a desperate search for romantic adventure in a world that doesn't permit it any longer, it's frustrated America," Hollander says. "It's people who in other times would have gone to the frontier. There used to be a frontier where you could step out of the system and make your own way.

"Essentially, what hoboes do is just that — they step out of society and say we're going to live this way and you can't touch us. And the police can't. If hoboes are arrested, especially in winter, they say go ahead and throw me in jail. In jail you have clean sheets, three meals a day, cigarettes, TV, good company usually. Hoboes don't mind spending a couple of weeks in jail from time to time. Then they go out again."

Hollander, Paris-based and raised in Texas and New Mexico, has sold "Riding the Rails" to French and British distributors and is at present leading the independent filmmaker's version of hobo life attending film festivals in Locarno, Figuera da Foz in Portugal, Deauville, Cairo, Taormina, Calcutta and Dublin. He hasn't yet sold the film to the United States where, he thinks, people prefer to see hobo life romanticized and set safely in the past.

Compact and wiry, with a compact dark beard, Hollander took a doctorate in social psychology and taught at the University of Washington for a year before going to England, where he bought a 39-foot boat and set sail first for France, then for Brazil and the South Pacific. He supported himself as a writer of everything from cookbooks to sailing manuals before making his first documentary, which was shown worldwide and narrated by Orson Welles. It was called "The Last Sailors" and was filmed in 15 countries from Indonesia to Bangladesh.

"It was about the last boats going to sea to make a living — in other words, the boats had to be a functioning part of the economy, not yachts or tall ships." Traditional sailing under necessity was what attracted him.

"I've always been drawn to the sea but in a strange way. If you were to ask me to go sailing, I'd say no. I'm not a yachtsman, I've never raced, when the weather got bad I always hove to. But if you want to go from A to B, then I'm interested."

Another documentary, on Brazilian gold mines, followed. Then Hollander became interested in hobo life and thought of writing his film as a feature so he could blend many stories into one. "For me hobo life is like going to sea. You're stepping out of the world. Once you're beyond the territorial limits, you're beyond everything."

"Riding the Rails" follows trains from New York to Los Angeles and was filmed with real hoboes, including those known as the home guard who have given up vagrant life to settle by the tracks with junk-heap furniture and a strong and disgusting fortified red wine known as Mad Dog.

The narrative is provided by two young unknown actors, José Zuniga as a Mexican illegal immigrant and Jim Babchak, who usually works as Woody Allen's stand-in, as an out-of-luck commodities trader hoping for work

Neil Hollander, director of "Riding the Rails."

in Los Angeles. Hollander took them to a New Jersey freight yard to learn how to jump trains, and in three months of filming they became sufficiently convincing to make hoboes think they were the real thing.

The landscape is often ravishing — the country looks as it once was, Hollander says, when you see it from a boxcar going 35 miles an hour — but the life is rough and the hunger real when Zuniga and Babchak root through tidy McDonald's garbage bins for discarded burgers and fries.

"It's easy to have a romantic 'Sullivan's Travels' view. It's not the reality, it's a tough life and riding a freight train is dangerous," Hollander says. Hoboes fall off, get caught in the couplings, are cut by leftover metal bands from merchandise that whip around like saws when the train jolts along at speed.

Before jumping a moving train, a home guard in the film advises, spit on your finger and touch the train. If it burns your spit off, it's going too fast. Containerized trains, Hollander learned, go too fast. Old-fashioned boxcars, going at half the speed, can be jumped.

Hollander prepared for the film by spending two months crossing the United States as a hobo, with no wristwatch or money or spare clothes. All he had was an old army blanket and a made-up hard luck story which no one asked to hear.

"No one asks about your past, no one asks your name. It's a way, in their minds, to start fresh." If the door to a boxcar is closed, it means that it is occupied and one asks permission to board, as on a boat.

"There is very little talk about the past, the talk is where to get this or that, it's very pragmatic trading of information. Everyone is from somewhere but they'll never go back to wherever it is. They're usually going somewhere for some particular reason, that's one of the ways they're different from street people. They're slightly goal-directed — they're going to Sacramento to see a buddy or because they've heard there's money to be had picking apples or some other scam."

Coal cars are the most uncomfortable, grain cars are the best. Experienced hoboes find cars carrying automobiles: They know where the keys are hidden and have a relatively soft ride listening to the radio and, if it's cold, turning on the heat.

Hobo slang and hobo etiquette remain unchanged, Hollander says, and despite the booze and risks some hoboes live to a great age. "I've met hoboes in their 80s. In El Paso I met a black hobo who was blind. People put him on the train and got him off." There was little violence and much sharing. "I never walked up to a fire where somebody didn't step aside and give me, the last person to arrive, the warm place."

When he returned to ordinary life, he found he walked with a shuffle and kept his eye peeled for cops: "When you're at the bottom you realize how many police there are." The Santa Fe railroad alone has a private force of about 6,700 and is best avoided, as are the Union Pacific and Conrail. "Burlington Northern is one of the better ones. Southern Pacific is usually very good, they let you alone."

Hoboes, despite change, remain separate from other members of the growing American underclass, Hollander says. "A lot are there because they made a choice and most street people haven't made a choice. As people to talk to, hoboes are obviously much more interesting. For them, hobo is a positive word. Tramp, street person, bum are negative."

There are various explanations of the word hobo. Hollander prefers the one that traces it to the disbanded Union troops who jumped trains at the end of the Civil War, homeward bound. "The irony is that the hobo is supposed to be homeward bound," Hollander says. "But if there's anywhere that the hobo's not bound, it's home."

LANGUAGE

Disapproval and Denigration

By William Safire

NEW YORK — A week before his arrest, Marion S. Barry Jr., mayor of Washington, took umbrage at an article written about him by Bella Stumbo of the Los Angeles Times.

The reporter quoted the mayor, who is black, as saying of the Reverend Jesse Jackson, a new resident of Washington, "He don't wanna be no mayor." Barry objected to the imputation to him of the use of black dialect, which he denied having used, observing: "Most reporters realize that in casual conversation, grammar may occasionally slip; they account for this by making appropriate corrections in the written text. That is only fair."

The mayor went on to say, in a letter to the editor, "In no way did I denigrate him," referring to Jackson, adding that "all the denigration in the article" was the reporter's, toward him.

The etymology of the word *denigrate* was promptly called to my attention by a media colleague, who wondered whether the mayor was unwittingly using a term that illustrates how racism is buried in the language.

Niger is Latin for "black"; *denigrationem* is Late Latin for "a blackening." The *de-* does not mean "the opposite or reverse of," as *de-* so often does; in this case, as in *denude* and *declaim*, it means "completely"; thus, *denigrate* is rooted in "to blacken completely." The term was picked up as a verb in Old French meaning "to blacken" and transferred to English in the 16th century in the sense of "darken a good name," or "defame."

Historically, *black* and *dark* have signified "bad" and *white* and *light* have meant "good." The question is: Should we now take cognizance of the prejudice inherent in this and try to root it out?

I think that is taking anti-racism too far. Language is like a great coral reef, built of the fossils of millions of organisms; to go back through the language's development and to "correct" what we now see as wrong or cruel unnecessarily hacks away at the reef.

Of course, some words are now taboo; the epithet *nigger* — from *Negro*, from the same Latin *niger* — has been expunged from the vocabulary because it betrays contempt and gives offense. However, *boy*, when used toward a black, or African-American, male also gives offense, because of its use toward adults in days of slavery; we do not use *boy* in that context any longer, but we do not drop *boy* from the language in its general sense as "young male." Indeed, *home boy* is black English for "close friend," which is roughly equivalent to the CB user's *good buddy*.

Denigrate, though undoubtedly rooted in dark-light symbolism, is not to be *derogated* (its value lessened) or *deprecated* (disapproved of earnestly). Etymology is a key to understanding the development of meaning, not a weapon for correct-thought police. Barry has made his share of mistakes, and does not hesitate to charge critics with racism, but in using *denigrate* he did not blunder into unconscious racism. (He would have been more accurate in using *disparage*, "to subtly belittle," because that is more often applied to people than *denigrate*, which is usually used to run down ideas or values.)

Umbrage, a word used in the lead of this item, is from the Latin *umbra*, "shadow"; such darkness falling across a person was considered offensive to the one so cast in the shade, and *to take umbrage* is "to take offense" or to become more than miffed but less than outraged. A favorite word of writers about subjects who blaze back is the infrequently used *umbrageous*, "easily offended."

□

Irreversible is the big word in *perestroika* these days. What's a good figure of speech to suggest *irreversibility?* I recently tried two of the best known: the modern *to put the toothpaste back in the tube* and the older *to put the genie back in the bottle.*

When I confessed an inability to find the genie episode in the Aladdin story in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," Lexicographic Irregulars rushed to the rescue.

"The reference is not to Aladdin and his lamp," writes Patrick J. O'Connor of West Redding, Connecticut, "but to King Solomon, who, according to legend (a legend that Richard F. Burton, in a footnote to the 836th Night, says is 'often mentioned in the Nights') sealed *jinn* in bottles and cast the bottles into the sea. Anyone finding such a bottle and breaking the seal of Solomon thus released a *jinni* imprisoned for many centuries and understandably reluctant to return to the bottle." (This legend of Solomon does not appear in the Bible; however, Solomon, the "Son of David," is mentioned frequently in this tale of a fisherman who found a bottle and opened it, releasing an evil spirit.)

Peter Wagner of Scarsdale, New York, picked up the story: "The imprisoned *jinni* had sworn he would kill the person who freed him. Our fisherman was not exactly pleased by this prospect and tried a trick. He told the *jinni* [nine pieces of mail, three different spellings] that he could not believe that such a huge being could have been in such a small bottle. The *jinni* [so spelled in the singular from the Arabic word in Muslim folklore for "demon," often confused with the Latin *genius*, "guardian spirit," in French *génie*, causing the English spelling of *genie*] was foolish enough to demonstrate how he could get back in the bottle, which the fisherman closed again very quickly."

That's curious: The story of the fisherman and the genie illustrates the opposite of irreversibility.

You can, if you're shrewd enough, get the *genie* (*jinni, jann, djinn*, sometimes called the *ifrit*) back in the bottle. Most writers think the opposite: "After Lowth and Priestley had let the genie of disapproval out of the bottle, however tentatively," says Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage, "there was no putting it back."

Genies, by the way, used to be illustrated as male; in the 1960s, a sitcom titled "I Dream of Jeannie" starring Barbara Eden switched that assumption to female. The title was a play on the song by Stephen Foster that begins "I dream of Jeanie with the light brown hair," and the pun further confused the spelling of *genie/jinni*. However, the TV Jeannie was often tricked back into the bottle in accordance with the original legend.

If it is the nature of genies to be tricked back into bottles, where is a suitable ancient reference to irreversibility? Aha! Try the Greek myth of Pandora's box. That receptacle contained all forms of human evil; once it was opened, there was no way to recapture the evils released. Fortunately for mankind (renamed non-sexily *humankind* by global warmers), Pandora's box also contained Hope, which is what keeps alive Mikhail S. Gorbachev's belief that the toothpaste of perestroika cannot be pushed back into the Stalinist tube.

New York Times Service

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